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THE IMPENDING BATTLE

No Fighting Yesterday Except Skirmishing.

Gen. Meade's Forces Ready to Advance.

The Cavalry Fighting on Friday.

The Rebel Advance Forced Back at All Points.

Evacuation of Hagerstown by the Enemy.

A Movement Toward the Potomac.

The Rebels Short of Ammunition and Provisions.

General Couch's Headquarters at Chambersburgh.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Saturday, July 11.

There has been no fighting to-day beyond a few unimportant skirmishes.

Gen. Meade's forces are in a position to advance and give battle when the proper time arrives.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ANTIETAM.

Antietam Bridge, Williamsport Road, Friday, July 10—8 P. M.

Our cavalry to-day forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown on the right and beyond Bakersville on the left.

The fighting was not heavy but very handsome.

Our line to-night crosses the Antietam at a point between the Hagerstown and the Williamsport Road. The enemy is in force and shows fight. He has renewed his supplies of ammunition, and as our forces are well concentrated a battle will probably be begun to-morrow.

Our army is in exceedingly fine condition.

Lieut. Parsons, of Gen. Pleasanton's Staff, returned to-night from the perilous work of opening communication with Gen. Smith. He had to pass through the mountains along the enemy's flank. Lieut. Parsons reports the country full of deserting rebels as well as of hundreds of our own men, including many officers who have escaped from the enemy after capture. The weather is very hot.

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Hagerstown, Md., Saturday, June 11.

The rebels commenced evacuating Hagerstown at six o'clock last evening. Their rear guard left at nine this morning. Their army was divided into three columns, each column marching in the direction of the Upper Potomac, taking three different roads. Not a rebel, wounded or well, was left behind. The army had with it its entire supply and ammunition train.

The rebels had not built any earthworks in the immediate vicinity of Hagerstown. *They admitted they were short of ammunition, and had a scarcity of provisions.* The citizens believe the enemy has retreated to Williamsport, for the purpose of effecting a crossing.

A party of twenty-two residents of Chambersburgh left for their homes this morning. They had been detained here by the rebels. The town is stripped of everything valuable in the way of moveable property. They did not burn any buildings.

The railroad between Greencastle and Hagerstown is not much disturbed.

WHIT.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

Chambersburg, Pa., Saturday, July 11.

General Lee's army, which has been occupying a position around Hagerstown for the past four days, commenced to move at 5 o'clock last evening.

At Hagerstown the rebel army divided, a portion of it taking the road to Williamsport, and another portion moving out on the National road toward Clear Spring.

What the intentions of the rebels are is not fully defined at this time.

That portion of the rebel army which took the Clear Spring road may take the interior road, in the direction of Williamsport, five miles out.

Several parties have arrived here who left Hagerstown at nine o'clock this morning, and all agree that there are no rebels in that vicinity.

It is not known that the Potomac River is not fordable, and it is feared that Gen. Lee has devised some means of making his escape, or that he may be moving on Hancock, hoping to gain sufficient time for the river to fall, and thus avoid giving battle.

Two hundred and ten rebel prisoners left here to-day for Harrisburgh.

Gen. Dana arrived here to-day for the purpose of taking command of one of the divisions under Gen. Couch.

Gen. Couch's headquarters are here. He will take command of the troops in person.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 11.

The *Inquirer* of this city has the following special dispatch:

Frederick, Md., Friday, July 10—P. M.

A rebel battery near Funkstown opened at two o'clock this afternoon, on a part of Buford's and Kilpatrick's cavalry. Two rebel guns were dismounted, and the rebels were driven from the hill. Our infantry then advanced, and when our messenger left, both sides were sharply engaged. Our skirmishers were driving back the rebel skirmishers.

Lee cannot cross the Potomac, even if he had the means and a clear way before him. He is too hard pressed by Meade. Lee must keep every man he has to resist our attack.

The rebel Gen. Jenkins was captured this morning by Kilpatrick's cavalry.

Lieut. Berney, of Custer's cavalry, escaped from the rebels yesterday. He says that Gen. Lee's army is greatly disorganized and suffering for provisions.

The roads are blockaded with abandoned wagons and caissons. Hundreds of rebels have thrown away their arms to enable them to escape the better. Those rebels who have arms are short of ammunition.

Appearances indicate that a great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday.

Accounts represent that Gen. Lee is prepared for the battle with a large force near Hagerstown.

Our army is in fine condition and spirits.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Frederick, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

The past day or two has imparted new life to the City of Frederick. The vast movements of troops through its streets since the battle of Gettysburgh have so changed its appearance that the oldest inhabitant would hardly recognize his old home. Major-Gen. Meade and Staff, Gen. Naglee, Gen. Pleasanton, Gen. Ingalls, Gen. Williams and others were here last night, but left again this morning, in what direction it is not proper for me to state. The object of Gen. Meade's visit was to ascertain from Gen. French, the commander of this post, the disposition of the latter's force, and how they can be rendered serviceable in the coming struggle. Gens. French and Meade were in consultation many hours, and their interview will result happily for the service.

Another battle of Antietam must yet be fought before the Army of the Potomac closes up its record. The rebels are gathering their scattered hosts, and will make another stand in the Boonsboro valley. They cannot escape another contest of arms, for their retreat being cut off across the Potomac, they are in a strait such as an army has seldom been in before. If they should be again defeated, and particularly if they should experience another Gettysburgh, the end of the rebellion may be confidently predicted. The task is not yet completed, and it is folly for our people to persuade themselves of this belief.

The Generals of our army deprecate the over-exaggeration respecting the "death blow" of the rebellion. One of them remarked to-day, in the presence of Gen. Meade: "Well, I see the newspapers are again telling us that the rebellion is crushed, that the war is ended." "Well," said another, "it is the character of our people to exaggerate; we are always extremists." There is no one who feels more the responsibility of the hour than Gen. Meade. He knows the tenacity and the endurance of the enemy, which must yet undergo another trial on the soil of Maryland before it can be truthfully said that the "rebellion is crushed." Officers whose position entitles their opinions to respect affirm that the next battle with the rebels will doubtless be the bloodiest of the war. It will be the last convulsive gasp of the giant, and its mighty roar will resound through the land.

The popularity of Gen. Meade with the army and people bids fair to equal even that of McClellan. He is not yet known personally to the army, some of the Brigadiers even not yet having formed his intimate acquaintance. His name, however, is resounded on all sides with eulogy and enthusiasm. At last a leader has come worthy of the confidence of a noble army. As Gen. Meade rode through Frederick yesterday afternoon, it was whispered about from neighbor to neighbor; soldiers conveyed the news to brother soldiers, and anxiety followed surprise. That feeling of natural curiosity which impels us all to go out of our way even to look upon a distinguished man was indulged in by citizen and soldier alike.

He stopped at the United States Hotel, and was soon visited by a deputation of the ladies of the town. On being presented, woman's feelings were expressed in woman's style. "God bless you, General," they would say, and with an emphasis that showed the words issued from the heart. They asked him to accept their bouquets and wreaths in token of the patriotism of Frederick. "I thank you," said Gen. Meade, "not for myself, but for my soldiers; they have won the victory, and to them belong the laurels." Gen. Meade turned to his Staff officers, and to Gen. Pleasanton remarked, in the approbation of the ladies, "One of these for you, Pleasanton; not only a brave, but a bachelor." Gen. Meade shook the ladies all by the hand, and expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting them.

Gen. Meade is exceedingly affable in conversation, easily approached, and of lively, engaging manners. With no outward pretensions to superiority, he preserves a dignity which is noticeable beneath his careless exterior. His form is gaunt and thin, impressing the idea of bodily tenacity rather than strength, and a capacity to endure fatigue that we could not predict of a more robust and invincible figure. His high-top boots and loose blouse are bespattered with mud, and, were it not for his shoulder-straps and intelligent face, it would be difficult to distinguish that he was not a private in the ranks. His face is almost covered with beard, and his neck displays a leather stock that might have been used in the days of his ancestors. He is otherwise collarless, and his face is colorless, being of a ghastly pale, with thought, study and anxiety marked upon every lineament. His mind speaks through his eye, and tells you at a glance that before you stands a man who is equal to any responsibility, and not afraid to meet it in any shape. His nose is of the antique bend, which is the most prominent feature of the face. He appears a restless and nervous man, quick to move, but not so quick that celerity would destroy steadiness. When addressed he turns suddenly upon his heel and is all attention. The more you see of him the more you like him. The Army of the Potomac has known him only two weeks and he is their idol.

The spy, Richardson, who was hung here on Sunday, as I informed you in a previous letter, had made a full confession of his guilt. He was a resident of Baltimore, where he was well known as a street peddler and declaimer of small wares. Upon his person were found complete drawings of the defences of Baltimore and of the topography of this region, with particular information of the positions, strength and movements of all portions of the Army of the Potomac; also, a letter from a citizen of Baltimore, addressed to Gen. Ewell, indorsing Richardson's reliability, and stating that he would impart very important oral information, &c.; also, passes from Gen. Ewell and Gen. Johnston, and other papers, implicating several citizens of Baltimore. He at first denied having any papers about him, but when they were found in his boot, he said that a person named Dorsey gave them to him at this place. After making a confession, he stated that he had a wife and children living in Baltimore, and requested that they should be informed of his wretched fate.

REPORTS FROM BOONSBORO.

Baltimore, Saturday, July 11.

The *American* has the following special dispatches:

Boonsboro, Md., July 10.

The two armies are confronting each other.

The rebels hold Funkstown, two miles from Hagerstown.

The rebel line extends to the river, and covers Williamsport.

The rebels are said to be entrenching their position.

Gen. Lee's headquarters are at Hagerstown.

This morning there was a sharp cavalry skirmish on the Hagerstown road. We drove the rebels across Antietam Creek and three miles beyond, when the position at Funkstown was discovered.

Gen. Jenkins, of the rebel cavalry, was captured yesterday and sent to Frederick.

Boonsboro, Md., Saturday, July 11—9 A. M.

All is quiet at the front this morning. During last night the rebels entirely changed their lines, abandoning their position at the right from Funkstown and Hagerstown, and falling back to St. James' College, four miles from the river.

There does not appear much prospect of a general engagement to-day.

Our cavalry are at work feeling the new rebel lines.

THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 11.

The United States Christian Commission has received in money and stores contributed during the past week, over sixty thousand dollars. A banking house contributed $1,000. Twenty-six thousand dollars was a voluntary offering by Boston merchants at one subscription, on the Exchange. Over one thousand boxes of special battle-field stores, and more than two hundred delegates have been sent to Gettysburgh during the week by the commission, for the relief of the wounded.

ADMIRAL PAULDING'S SON CAPTURED.

Baltimore, Saturday, July 11.

A letter received here states that Admiral Paulding's son, of the Sixth United States cavalry, was taken prisoner by the rebels on Thursday.

OUR WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Gettysburgh, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

There has been no change in the condition of military affairs here during the past three days. The wounded have all been properly cared for, and thousands of their friends are arriving here in all sorts of conveyances. The first train from Hanover Junction arrived yesterday, and returned with 1,000 wounded for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and two trains left last evening and to-day with about 2,000 more. The scene at the depot this morning was a sad one, as both sides of the track were lined with injured men waiting transportation. Many of the most seriously wounded are still at private residences, but the balance are rapidly being removed to the hospitals. The rebel wounded are receiving every attention it is possible to give them, but I regret to state that about 200 of their dead, which were overlooked by the guard appointed to bury them, still lie festering upon the hills, filling the air for miles around with the most offensive odor.

Col. Smith, the Provost-Marshal, is doing all he can to systematize matters, but still affairs are in the greatest confusion. The people in this vicinity have brought forward liberal supplies of food for the hospitals, and there are no complaints on this score.

The battle-field for miles around is covered with rifles, bayonets, blankets, cartridge-boxes, clothing, &c., &c., and thousands of dollars' worth of it are being carried off daily by those visiting the scene of the conflict. The appearance of one of the lots where the conflict raged fiercest is of a shocking character. About 40 dead horses are lying within a space of 100 yards, and on the adjoining lot are the bodies of about a dozen rebels, some of them presenting the most frightful and ghastly appearance.

No one in the locality knows what has become of the contending armies, except that Lee's army left toward South Mountain, and that Gen. Meade's forces have gone in the same direction.

There are no accommodations or food here for visitors, and last night many were compelled to roost in the barns, or upon the steps of the dwellings.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Lee and His Army Standing at Bay—Another Collision Imminent—Character of the Country—Destruction of the Bridge at Falling Waters—Hanging a Spy.

Mountain House, South Mountain Gap, Md., Friday, July 10, 1863.

Three days ago, there was good reason for believing that there would not be another collision between the two armies, for it was further believed that if Lee had any means of crossing he would have had sufficient time for getting away.

But it is now well known that his means of crossing are exceedingly limited. The only pontoon train he had was destroyed at Falling Waters. The river is too high to be forded anywhere for a week to come, and the only known means of crossing are two or three flatboats, which do not suffice to take over his wounded or transportation.

It was ascertained yesterday that the rebels were drawn up in line of battle on a line extending from near Funkstown to Bakersville, or very nearly on the line of the Antietam Creek. They do not seem to be occupying the line of the creek exactly, but there are several lines of hills or ridges running parallel with the Antietam, which afford excellent defensive positions. Behind the Antietam, and entering the Potomac near Falling Waters, is Marsh Creek, a stream fordable at most points, but still affording a good line of defence. The next stream is the Conechocheague, emptying into the Potomac just west of Williamsport. This is an excellent line of defence, as reported by our engineers, but it affords no means of retreat across the Potomac save by the usual fords, which are not now passable. They could fall back upon Hancock, and retreat into Western Virginia, which would be certain annihilation to them.

The indications this morning are, however, that Lee, being unable to cross the river speedily and successfully, will turn about and fight with desperation. It must not be forgotten that he has yet 50,000 men intact for fighting, and that at Williamsport he got supplies of ammunition and some slight reinforcements from Winchester. There cannot be a positive victory without another bloody battle, rivaling, perhaps, the scenes at Gettysburgh.

The destruction of the pontoon bridge and train at Falling Waters was one of the most daring exploits of the war, and the credit of it belongs mainly to Leonard Greenewald, chief of the Gray Eagle Scouts, and formerly of the Jessie Scouts. During previous trips he had ascertained the strength of the ground and location of the bridge, and finally obtained from Gen. French a detail of 200 men from the First Virginia and Thirteenth and Fourteenth New-York cavalry, under Major Foley and Lieut. Dawson, to undertake its destruction. They arrived at the Potomac in the morning, just at daylight, and found the character of the bridge to be part trestle-work with pontoons in the centre, which were carefully floated out every evening and taken to the Virginia shore, rendering the bridge useless for the night. Lieuts. Dawson and Greenewald then swam the river, and brought back several pontoons, with which they ferried over some forty of the detachment, being all that were willing to go. Arriving on the Southern side they surprised the rebel camp, fired a volley into the sleeping rebels, and created an utter stampede. They captured about twenty rebels, including one officer. Then destroying the camp, some stores, and four wagons of ammunition, they took all the pontoons over the river, and either burned or cut them to pieces. The balance of the bridge was destroyed and our party came off without the loss of a man. Greenewald desired to perform the same thing at Williamsport, but his party declined to back him up. He is one of the most daring and reliable of scouts, and does us great service.

Last night Gen. Buford's division of cavalry, dismounted, pushed the enemy's cavalry back toward Hagerstown, two miles. He behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, leading his men forward, himself with the line of skirmishers. The troopers followed with wild cheers, and drove the enemy from several strong positions occupied by them. This morning he was at it again, and from the character of the firing the enemy seems to be falling back.

I sent yesterday an official list of the casualties among officers in the Excelsior brigade. Owing to the rapid movements of the troops it is next to impossible to obtain entire lists of the casualties in the late battle. I must not forget one instance of gallantry which deserves to be mentioned in connection with this gallant command. When the Third corps was compelled to fall back on Thursday, Col. W. R. Brewster, commanding the brigade, rallied around the colors of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth regiments about 125 men. With these he charged on the advancing rebels, who had already got possession of three of our guns and two caissons. The men rushed forward with enthusiastic cheers, drove the rebels from the guns, brought them safe into our lines, and with them the colors of the Eighth Florida regiment, which had been planted on the guns. The colors were sent to Gen. Humphreys, division commander.

A curious circumstance connected with the wounding of Brig.-Gen. Barnes, commanding First division Fifth corps, has just been brought to light. He was struck by a piece of shell on the left leg, just above the knee, during Thursday's fight. Believing it to be only a contusion he paid little attention to it. But he grew worse, and upon Gen. Griffin's return was released from active duty. On Wednesday his leg was examined, and a piece of shell taken from it, where it had *lodged and remained, without his knowledge for five days.* He is now doing well.

An incident connected with the hanging of the spy Richardson, at Frederick, by Gen. Buford, deserves mention. He was ordered to be tried, and if found guilty, to be hung. He was convicted, letters addressed to Ewell being found in his boots. The result was communicated to Gen. Buford, who responded, "Hang him—hang him, forthwith. *If I send him to Washington they'll send him back promoted!*"

L. L. CROUNSE.

Official Lists of Casualties among Officers.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE—SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS—COL. WM. R. BREWSTER, COMMANDING.

Col. Wm. R. Brewster had two horses shot under him.

Names of Killed and Wounded Officers at Battle of Gettysburgh, July 2, 1863.

Capt. J. P. Finkelmaur, Assistant-Adjutant-General, slightly wounded.

Capt. Geo. Lefort, Acting Assistant Inspector-General—slightly wounded.

FIRST REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE (SEVENTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

Wounded.

Lieut. W. W. Gage, Co. C.
Adjt. W. J. Kay—seriously in leg.
Capt. W. H. Hugo, Co. C—slightly, hip.
Capt. Geo. Robinson, Co. H—severely.
Lieut. A. Beicher, Co. A—slightly.
Lieut. J. N. Coyne, Co. F—slightly.
Lieut. D. C. Rogers, Co. I.
Lieut. R. S. Gayler.

Killed, 20; wounded, 85; missing, 4. Total, 109.

SECOND REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, (SEVENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

Killed.

Lieut. A. W. Estes, Co. H.

Wounded.

Adjt. Jno. O'Connell—leg, severely.
Capt. W. A. Donaldson, Co. F—leg, severely.
Lieut. E. V. Conway, Co. G—shoulder.
Lieut. Chas. Slavin, Co. E—leg.
Lieut. H. Holmes, Co. D—arm.
Lieut. A. Leonard, Co. C—leg, slightly.

Killed, 9; wounded, 62; missing, 13. Total, 84.

THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, (SEVENTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

Wounded.

Col. J. S. Austin—arm.
Capt. J. S. Mann, Co. C—leg, severely.
Capt. W. E. Wheeler, Co. D—hip, slight.
Lieut. P. E. Bishop, Co. B—neck.
Lieut. Jno. Keiner, Co. A—shoulder.
Lieut. C. A. Foss, Co. C—leg, severely.
Lieut. John Robinson, Co. E—hip.

Killed, 7; wounded, 72; missing, 28. Total 107.

FOURTH REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, (SEVENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

Killed.

Capt. E. C. Shine, Co. F.
Lieut. W. L. Herbert, Co. F.
Lieut. J. Marksman, Co. K.

Wounded.

Adjt. L. H. Thompson—legs.
Capt. J. Downey, Co. C—leg.
Capt. Wm. M. Fisk, Co. E—shoulder.
Capt. Jas. McKenna, Co. G—severely, three times.
Capt. J. T. Lawrence, Co. H—slightly.
Lieut. C. H. Potter, Co. B—slightly.
Lieut. Geo. P. Pennen, Co. C—severely.
Lieut. Jas. Chambers, Co. C—severely.
Lieut. M. E. Higgins, Co. E—slightly.
Lieut. Jas. McDonough, Co. F—severely.
Lieut. R. F. Fighe, Co. G—severely, twice.
Lieut. P. Smith, Co. I—severely, head and arm.
Lieut. F. Moran, Co. H—and missing.

Killed, 47; wounded, 92; missing, 8. Total, 147.

FIFTH EXCELSIOR, SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Capt. F. Evelyn Tyler, Acting Major—leg.
Capt. Wm. H. Chester, Co. K—mortally.
Lt. C. G. Summers, K—arm.
Assist.-Surg. J. D. Stewart—arm.
Lieut. Chas. Disterway, Co. C—shoulder.

Killed, 12; wounded, 68; missing, 3. Total, 83.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Capt. L. Hollester, Co. B.
Capt. A. G. Barker, Co. K.
Lieut. E. H. Ketcham, Co. A.
Lieut. F. Frellervegh, Co. E.
Lieut. Jason Carl, Co. G.
Lieut. M. E. Creighton, Co. H.
Lieut. J. R. Burham, Co. I.

Wounded.

Lieut. C. P. Westbrook, com. reg—breast, arm and groin.
Adjt. E. McRussell—leg.
Capt. F. F. Overbaugh, Co. F—face, slight.
Lieut. J. H. Everett, Co. K.
Lieut. J. Wilkinson, Co. C—hip, slight.
Lieut. E. S. Turner, Co. D—arm amputated.
Lieut. O. B. Gray, Co. E—arm amputated.
Lieut. G. Petit, Co. F—neck.
Lieut. Wm. J. Cockburn, Co. H—thigh and arm.
Lieut. A. Austin, Co. I—arm.

Killed, 23; wounded, 144; missing, 19. Total, 186.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Miss'g.	Total.
Commissioned officers	11	51	1	63
Non-com'd officers and privates	118	523	75	716
Total	129	574	76	779

There was in the brigade going into the fight 1,850 officers and men, showing 43 percentage of loss.

Another Successful Day for the Cavalry—A Brilliant Skirmish—A Doubtful Struggle, Followed by a Victory.

Boonsboro, Wednesday Evening, July 8, 1863.

This has been another successful day for the cavalry. As I write, a stream of troopers is pouring down the street, on their way from a victorious field to camp, and the whole town is made pleasant by their victorious shouts and the singing of patriotic songs. The enemy pressed our cavalry closely as we fell back from Williamsport Monday night, and on Tuesday there was considerable skirmishing. Tuesday evening the Sixth regular cavalry, Capt. Claflin, sent up the Williamsport road to make a reconnoissance, were attacked by a superior force and lost in killed and wounded 12 men, including—to the regret of all—Capt. Claflin, the last officer of his rank left with the regiment, who was wounded. That night Gen. Merritt's command, composed of the regular cavalry, occupied the front. Early this morning the enemy commenced to attack with infantry, cavalry and artillery. The balance of Gen. Buford's division was soon after sent forward, closely followed by Gen. Kilpatrick's force, a part of which formed the left of the line and the balance was held in reserve. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown out on both sides, and the artillery fire was opened at a dozen different points—from the Smithsburgh road on the right, across the Hagertown Pike and to the Sharpsburgh road on the left, and one-half mile west of the town. The roads and hollows to the rear of the enemy's line, from favorable positions could be seen filled with the enemy's forces, and no one doubted but that a desperate attempt would be made to secure the South Mountain Pass just in our rear. The fight continued until about 2 o'clock P. M., without any material change of position. Suddenly the enemy gave way slightly on our right, and made a furious attack upon our centre, causing the line to waver and fall back. For half an hour it seemed as though our cavalry were doomed at last to meet with a decisive defeat. A reserve brigade and concentration of artillery fire saved the centre, when the enemy, facile in expedients, moved in force to the left, and made an attack upon what was then our weakest point, gaining which there would have been but little difficulty in securing the mountain pass, the possession of which would enable their main force to move about more at leisure, as this flank would be protected and the movements of the Union troops delayed. From this time our troops held their own until near night, when a division of infantry, commanded by Gen. Schurz, coming in sight, the whole line of cavalry was pushed forward and the enemy driven pell mell for four miles. Our troopers, nearly all out of ammunition, then retired, but the enemy, exhausted and disheartened at their unexpected discomfiture, did not follow our rejoicing forces. The infantry then moved to the front to relieve the cavalry, and at this hour the quiet of the evening is only disturbed by the joyous shouts of our troopers. The Michigan brigade—two regiments of which are armed with 7-shooting rifles—behaved particularly well as skirmishers; and, in fact, the whole command was in good spirits. When the Fifth Michigan was ordered to charge up the Sharpsburgh Road, the Colonel replied that he had no ammunition, but, nevertheless would make the charge. He did so, and was successful. But where all behaved so well it is hardly fair, perhaps, to mention particular regiments.

Our loss to-day will not, probably, exceed 30 killed and wounded. Our prisoners admit a much heavier loss.

Among the wounded is Col. Alger, of the Fifth Michigan.

A Visit to the Front—The Rebels Demoralized—General Kilpatrick Presented with a Battle-Flag.

Boonsboro, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

I have been to the extreme front this morning, three and a half miles on the Hagerstown road, where we met the enemy's pickets; but there was no firing, except upon the advanced guard. I could distinctly see the enemy in considerable force passing toward Bakersville, and also saw a wagon train of twenty or thirty wagons.

The enemy have no means at present of recrossing the Potomac, except by flats or scows, and they are terribly demoralized for once. There can be no mistake about this.

It is possible, in mere desperation, they may make a stand somewhere near Antietam battle ground. The Eleventh and Twelfth corps are now here, and two more corps are close behind.

General Kilpatrick was presented with a handsome battle-flag to-day by the ladies of the town. The stars and stripes are everywhere afloat.

The Potomac is nine feet higher to-day than it was on the 7th inst. It is rising a foot an hour to-day, and the rebels can't escape.

E. A. PAUL.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT BOONSBORO, JULY 8.

Marcus Stevens, Co. H, 8th Ill.—left arm amputated.
D. H. Niblon, Co. A, 17th Pennsylvania—groin.
Wm. Hughes, Co. K, 8th Pennsylvania—thigh.
Enea Brennan, 1st U. S. cav.
J. D. Schamrell, Co. H, 9th New-York—thigh.
Eugene Fary, 6th New-York—wrist.
A. Larevere, Co B, 5th Mich.—left leg amputated and right foot wounded.
Henry Hoffsmith, Co. G, 5th Mich.—left knee.
Sergt. Z. H. Mather, Co. M, 5th Mich.—left knee.
Geo. Telling, Co. D, 6th Michigan—left leg amputated.
O. P. Eaton, Co. I, 5th Michigan—left wrist.
Wm. McWilliams, Co. I, 5th Michigan—left knee.
F. O. Vandersiin, Co. L, 6th Michigan—right arm.
Lt. Rogers, 6th Mich.—face.
Owen Shattuck, Co. K, 5th Michigan—killed.
John Notting, —— killed.
Peter Compse, Co. D, 7th Michigan—killed.
Jos. Baker, Co. A, 3d Va.—lung.
M. Wilcox, 6th New-York—side.
Jas. Hall, 3d Ind.—thigh.
Thos. Slattery, 2d U. S. Artillery—leg.
Lieut. A. Howard, 8th Ill.—leg.
Wm. P. Brente, 8th New-York—right leg amput.
A. M. Yates, Co. A, 18th Pa.—arm and side; mortally.
T. Adams, Co. B, 18th Pa.—hip.
J. T. Reid, Co. C, 1st Vt.—left elbow and head.
G. S. Gibbs, Co. D, 7th Mich.—left arm.
Geo. Hodgetts, Co. I, 5th Michigan—left arm.
Geo. Clark, Co. G, 6th Michigan—groin, accidentally.
M. Sullivan, Co. H, 7th Michigan—breast.
Corp. H. S. Jennings, Co. B, 1st Vermont—head.
Corp. John W. Soule, Co. D, 6th Michigan—thigh.
Wm. Briggs, Co. M, 5th Michigan—knee.
Corp. C. N. Laplaw, Co. K, 1st Vermont—mortal.

CONFEDERATES.

Geo. Reynolds, Co. I, 16th Va. cav.—abdomen, dead.
Giles G. Datan, Co. G, 14th Va. cavalry—killed.
J. H. Ray, Co. E, Phillips' Legion—right leg.
Capt. W. E. Perry, Co. I, 16th Virginia cav.—right arm amputated.
J. M. Parker, Co. F, 2d Va. cavalry—right leg.

THE LATE BATTLE-FIELD.

Condition of the Wounded—Insufficient Surgical Attendance—Exertions of the Relief Societies—Scenes on the Battle-field.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Gettysburgh, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

After a long, tedious ride of twenty hours, through the mud and rain, first down the Cumberland Valley, and then round east, *via* Dillsburg, to avoid the wandering squads of rebel cavalry reported in the woods, to the northeast of the point, I arrived here Wednesday morning soon after daylight. The rain, said to be the most violent ever known here, poured down until noon, swelling the smallest streams to the magnitude of rivers, wide, deep and rapid, literally flooding the hospital camps, drowning or soaking to death some of the rebel wounded, still in the woods. I found the Christian Commission, the Sanitary Commission, and the "Adams Express Company Hospital Corps," actively at work trying to get them delayed stores, and some nurses to the different hospital camps, though it was next to impossible to carry anything dry through the rain. The last-named corps is an impromptu organization, raised by S. M. Shoemaker, Esq., of Adams Express, Baltimore, who headed the subscription with $2,000, and soon collected a large sum from the Unionists of Baltimore and started physicians and a corps of men here. All these societies are hard at work, with many volunteers, and are carting their "stores" through the mud, from Harrisburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, or from the usual points on the railroad. A few cars have got through here from Hanover Junction and Baltimore. But what are all these among the many? There is literally a large army of wounded, crowded into every available dwelling and into tents, for miles around, many of the poor wounded fellows having been without even shelter since they fell, five or more days ago. The rebels left many thousands of their worst wounded, but left no physicians, stores or nurses with them. An escaped Union officer, just arrived, who was captured the first day of the fight, say they *filled* their ambulances with the least wounded and took them along, abandoning the rest to their fate. My informant was at liberty within the rebel lines, and took unusual care to gain information. He says Lee had 95,000 men and 400 cannons, the cannons being mostly taken away with them. He puts the rebel loss at 25,000 to 30,000 in killed, wounded, captured and stragglers, and thinks it likely to be more than 30,000 from what he saw and learned.

The condition of the hospital camps is distressing. Most of the army surgeons moved on with the troops, and the few remaining here are working night and day, but there are hundreds of wounded men not yet reached, especially among the wounded rebels. I waded through the rain to the Second corps hospital camp, four miles south half a mile west of the Baltimore pike. This corps was overwhelmed at the charge on the left on Friday, losing many wounded. The *Fifth* corps drove the enemy back over the same ground, with heavy loss to the rebels, and in this single corps there are mingled about 2,200 to 2,500 wounded Union men, and 800 to 1,000 wounded rebels. It has been impossible to even cover some hundreds of the latter, for they yet lie drenched with rain, on the ground where they were deposited by the ambulances. Their broken limbs and torn bodies are swelled and festering. The benevolent associations are to-day doing all they can for them, which is little more than administering stimulants and a little food. An army of nurses and immense quantities of spirits, brandy, whisky, wine, extract of ginger, &c., are wanted at once. Fresh bread and other food is greatly needed. The country around is nearly cleaned out. Some of the despicable "copperheads" around are coining money from those who fell wounded while fighting to defend them, charging $2 per gallon for milk, 50 cents for small loaves of fresh bread, $2 and $10 for carrying to the village those able to be moved and to pay for it. But there are many honorable exceptions. Most of the citizens are unceasing in their efforts to alleviate the suffering.

But the worst is to be told. The Surgeon-General telegraphs to Gov. Curtin that there are regular army Surgeons enough, and stopped volunteer Surgeons. *There is room for a hundred!* I protested against this, and it was replied that the volunteer Surgeons on such occasions came as gentlemen, were unwilling to do the drudgery of dressing wounds, but must stand at the table and attend to "capital operations." Shame upon this feeling. Here are hundreds if not thousands of undressed wounds, five days old, many of them of the severest kind. The Department or somebody is responsible for the suffering endured, the lives and limbs lost for want of early care. These are the facts, as I have seen them during the last twenty-four hours. Let the Surgeons, "regular" and volunteer, settle the question as to who is responsible. Somebody is fearfully so.

The poor suffering Confederates, while they moaned piteously, and begged for some care as soon as it *could* be given, were yet quite patient at the cruel delay, for they readily acknowledged that *they* took care of their men first, that it was cruel *for* their own Surgeons all to forsake them, and that it was their own destruction of the railways that caused the delay in forwarding help, food, stimulants, etc. "But," said a noble-looking North Carolinian to me, "it ain't *my* fault; our State didn't *vote* to go out of the Union; I didn't want to go out; I didn't want to fight, and dodged or lay as I could, but was *forced* into the army last Spring, and now they put us North Carolinians into the front because they know we don't want to fight." I quote his exact words. Both his legs were shattered by a Minié ball, and he has lain in the same position since Saturday, with nothing but a little soup, and had not a dry thread on him. I helped him to food and some brandy from the Christian Commission tent, as soon as opened; and I doubt if to this hour his wounds have been dressed. There are not nurses, wound dressers, etc., enough to go round. More are arriving this morning. The laborers in the Commission say, send us more good stimulants, brandy, whisky, wine, extract of ginger, etc., and *colored* woolen clothing. White shirts and drawers look well for a day or less, but soon soil. In behalf of the suffering multitude here, let me beg for an immense supply at once. As soon as the railroad can be got in order, those able to bear it will be conveyed to the nearest good hospital, but many hundreds must remain here for weeks and months. The surgeons say the wounds far exceed, in number and in severity, any previous battle of the war. The rebel wounded are yet being found and brought in from many miles around, as their armies occupied the country to the west and southwest for a good distance. Many of the wounded are left by the wayside, in the houses, in the woods, and not a few crowded into the bushes, and are only found by hearing their moanings. Let us care for them as tenderly as possible. "Oh," said I to a group of wounded in camp, "that your villainous leaders who brought on this war to promote ambitious, selfish ends, could be in your place." Many a hearty "amen" was given in response.

Firing has been heard for two days at the southeast, and a severe battle is rumored at Antietam. Aid will be likely to be needed there, but don't forget the glorious fellows wounded in this, the "Waterloo" of America, nor the scarcely less brave enemies, who fought misguided, or from compulsion, as many of them certainly did. Male nurses, and as soon as the present confusion is over, females can here find abundant room for good deeds, for weeks to come.

Yesterday, from 1 to 8 o'clock, I spent in looking over the field, as you requested. Ten thousand acres are thrown into one field by the destitution of fences. The contest was waged over a space one and a half to two miles wide, and five to six miles long, almost every one of which gives evidence of the sanguinary conflict. Few trees escaped the marks of bullets, shell or cannon-ball. The rain falling literally in torrents have washed down many of the rifle-pit embankments that stretch for miles, and the cut up ground is much leveled, but the tens of thousands of arms, broken and unbroken, of equipments, clothing, &c., are scattered everywhere. Heaps of clothing and battle accoutrements are washed into the lower end of the gullies. The graves, now singly, now in groups of two, five, ten, and in one case fifty, are to be seen along a space of five miles. At one point in the extreme left I counted forty-nine rebel dead lying within the space of a city lot. You cannot get out of the sight and smell of dead horses in the fields, in the roads, on the hills and in the gullies, go where you will from a mile or more east of the village to three or four miles southwest, and on a space averaging over two miles wide. Most of the Union graves are marked with a board, usually the side of a cracker-box, upon which is inscribed the name, company and regiment of the one buried. Some of the dead rebels, buried by themselves, are similarly marked. Some of our own men buried by them are not thus distinguished, and *vice versa*.

The horses, bloated to twice the natural size, and covered to whiteness with worms, will be hard to cover or get rid of. I counted fifty within a space of half an acre near Gen. Meade's headquarters. They were killed a long distance south of Cemetery Hill, by the shells which flew over into the valley, where our horses and wagons were at first placed. The relic gatherers by hundreds are at work, and thousands of mementoes are already carried off. The Quartermaster in charge of Government property, and the Provost-Marshal, are now stopping this, and threaten to arrest and set to work burying dead horses any one detected having in possession any article of Government property, however small. Half of the guns are already without ramrods, and coats by the hundred have the buttons cut off. But there are tens of thousands of fragments of shells, &c., &c., with which the curious may satisfy themselves. Persons coming to recover the bodies of their friends, may, after days of search, find a headboard in some distant field, fence corner, or grove.

O. J.

THE FIGHT AT HELENA, ARK.

Helena, Ark., Tuesday, July 7.

Further particulars of the late battle show that the repulse was very decided and disastrous to the enemy. It is thought their loss will amount to 1,000 killed and wounded, and ours to 230. We have taken 900 prisoners, and paroled 230. There are other rebel wounded at Newson, seven miles out. The rebels left two pieces of artillery in our hands.

Official Dispatch to Major-Gen. Halleck.

Washington, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

Helena, Ark., July 5, via Cairo, July 10.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

We encountered the enemy 15,000 strong under Gens. Holmes, Price, Marmaduke and others, on the morning of the 4th of July, and whipped them handsomely. We have captured 1000 prisoners, 1200 stand of arms and two colors. Our total loss will not exceed 250. The enemy's losses are very severe—not less than 2,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

B. M. PRENTISS, Major-General.

National Bank.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 11.

The first National Bank of Pennsylvania commenced business, to-day, at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, with a capital of $150,000. C. W. Davis is the President, and Morton McMichael, Jr., the Cashier.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

LIFE INSIDE THE FORTIFICATIONS

Interesting Extracts from the Port Hudson Herald.

Correspondence Between Gen. Banks and Gardner.

Views of the Situation for Rebel Consumption.

Our Port Hudson correspondent sends us a specimen of the Port Hudson *Herald*, of June 28, which, it seems, is still issued by its enterprising publishers. Its circulation, as a general thing, is limited to the inside of the fortifications. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, its typographical appearance is quite creditable, and the extracts which we make exhibit for themselves the editorial ability which is displayed:

A SURRENDER DEMANDED.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. BANKS AND GEN. GARDNER.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 13, 1863.

SIR: Respect for the usages of war and a desire to avoid unnecessary sacrifice of life, impose on me the necessity of formally demanding the surrender of the garrison of Port Hudson.

I am not unconscious in making this demand that the garrison is capable of continuing a vigorous and gallant defence. The events that have transpired during the pending investment, exhibit in the commander and the garrison a spirit of constancy and courage that in a different cause would be universally regarded as heroism. But I know the extremities to which they are reduced.

I have many deserters and prisoners of war. I have captured the couriers of the garrison and have in my possession the secret dispatches of its commander.

I have at my command a train of artillery seldom equaled in extent and efficiency, which no ordinary fortress can successfully resist, and an infantry force of greatly superior numbers and most determined purpose, that cannot fail to place Port Hudson in my possession at my will. To push the contest to extremities, however, may place the protection of life beyond the control of the commanders of the respective forces. I desire to avoid unnecessary slaughter, and I therefore demand the immediate surrender of the garrison, subject to such conditions only as are imposed by the usages of civilized warfare.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Com'd'g.
To Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER, C. S. Army, commanding Port Hudson.

HEADQUARTERS, PORT HUDSON, La., June 13, 1863.

SIR: Your note of this date has just been handed to me, and in reply I have to state that my duty requires me to defend this position, and therefore I decline to surrender.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANK GARDNER,
Major-General Com'd'g C. S. forces.
To Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, commanding United States forces near Port Hudson, La.

A CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. GARDNER.

HEADQUARTERS, PORT HUDSON, La., June 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 65.—I. It is again the pleasing duty of the Major-General Commanding to announce acts of individual bravery that are deserving of conspicuous notice:

Lieut. L. A. SCHIRMER, of DE GOURNAY's battalion, raised the flag yesterday, on the extreme right of the breastworks, three times, after it had been shot away by the enemy—each time being exposed to a terrific fire of shot and shells from the enemy's rifle guns which were aimed at him, and also a heavy fire from their sharpshooters.

Lieut. A. S. MCKENNON, of the Sixteenth Arkansas regiment, went outside the breastworks, with 30 gallant men, who volunteered to accompany him, and drove the enemy from the breastworks that they were erecting, destroying their sand-bags, and bringing in six prisoners, (one wounded,) and a few small arms.

Capt. ROBERT PRYME, of the Fourth Louisiana regiment, passed successfully through the enemy's lines, some days back, with dispatches for Gen. JOHNSTON, at Jackson, Miss., and returned safely last night, bringing dispatches with him.

II. It is also gratifying to announce that our cavalry have been actively engaged in the rear of the enemy, annoying him from different directions. They have twice made regular battles and have had three heavy skirmishes with the enemy, having killed, wounded and captured a considerable number.

III. Gen. TAYLOR has passed, with considerable force, below Donaldsonville, on the other side of the river, and captured four of the enemy's transports. Gen. KIRBY SMITH has passed above Vicksburgh, on the West side of the river, for the same purpose of cutting off the enemy's supplies. Vicksburgh is still invested, and, like Port Hudson, has several times repulsed heavy attacks of the enemy. Every one is full of confidence that the enemy will shortly meet with a disastrous defeat at that point. Gen. JOHNSTON is completing his arrangements at Jackson, and will strike a heavy blow on the enemy before many days have passed. The General has complimented the "brave garrison" of Port Hudson, and the importance of the service rendered by the heroic defence of this post can now be appreciated by all, and it is necessary that this place still be held to the last moment. The Major-General commanding feels entire confidence that the troops will continue the noble conduct and heroic gallantry they have so uniformly shown during this siege, and feels satisfied that eventual success is certain.

By command of
Major-Gen. FRANK GARDNER.
T. F. WILLSON, A. A. G.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

By the arrival of Capt. ROBERT PRYME, of the Fourth Louisiana regiment, and Mr. S. M. D. CLARKE, who boldly made their way through the beleaguering lines of the enemy, bringing dispatches, papers and a Yankee mail captured near Baton Rouge, we are enabled to supply our army in Port Hudson with full particulars of the stirring events that have been transpiring outside.

PORT HUDSON.

The determined and successful resistance which BANKS' whole army has met with, where he expected an easy victory and a speedy triumph, has astounded and alarmed the enemy, overthrown all their plans of invasion and devastation, lost to them the whole of Western Louisiana, insured the safety of Vicksburgh, and has finally placed BANKS himself in a position so critical that in reality he is now the beleaguered party and the Confederate forces hold all the advantages of the situation.

BANKS' LOSSES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* acknowledges that BANKS lost fifteen thousand men in front of Port Hudson, in killed, wounded, deserted and sick. In every attack their troops have been literally slaughtered, while they have suffered greatly in their skirmishes with our cavalry. An unusually sickly season has decimated the ranks of their unacclimated regiments, and defeat has brought great demoralization and a heavy list of deserters. So great has been their loss, almost every other point in Louisiana has been abandoned. Only half of one regiment is left to garrison the City of New-Orleans, the forts below are left with but a police guard, and but one company was spared to hold the forts at Donaldsonville.

"PORT HUDSON CANNOT BE TAKEN."

The *Picayune* gives it as the general belief in their army here that "Port Hudson cannot be taken." They speak of it as an impregnable fortress, stronger than Sebastopol, and now assert that the garrison consists of at least fifteen thousand men. They reluctantly admit that the stories told them of a scarcity of provisions was but a delusion, and believe there must be an abundance.

An officer from BANKS' army, who was on the other side of the river a few days ago, stated that one thousand volunteers had been called for to storm the fortifications. They were promised three years' pay and a discharge from the army if they were successful and Port Hudson was taken. This officer added that fifteen hundred had volunteered on these conditions, and the final assault was to have been made on Friday, the 26th inst. As that day has passed, we must conclude either that the "forlorn hope" considered their hopes too forlorn, or had some disagreement about the reward.

OUR CAVALRY OUTSIDE.

Col. J. J. LOGAN, commanding our cavalry forces outside, has harassed the rear of BANKS' army dreadfully, according to the Yankee accounts, compelling them to mount infantry regiments to defend themselves against his raids and dashes. He has fought three heavy skirmishes and two pitched battles, always whipping the enemy. About a week ago he was relieved by Col. LYON, who made a dash at Mrs. NEWPORT's house last Wednesday night, where, had he been two minutes sooner, he would have captured Gen. BANKS and his whole Staff, who have since moved into Mr. MONTEOUDO's house for safety. Two companies of GRIERSON's cavalry have been taken by our boys, and GRIERSON's whole command is demoralized.

AFFAIRS ACROSS THE RIVER.

While BANKS was as closely surrounded at Port Hudson as was the brave garrison he was trying to overwhelm, our troops on the other side of the Mississippi were not idle. As soon as his army came across the river at Bayou Sara, Gen. TAYLOR overran the whole territory which the Yankees had boastingly vaunted as their own.

Gen. MOUTON made a rapid and successful march through the State, restoring everything to its former footing. He recaptured Berwick City, and is now strongly fortifying Butte a la Rose.

MAGRUDER TO THE RESCUE.

Gen. MAGRUDER has sent into Louisiana an army of five thousand gallant Texans, under Brig.-Gen. MASON, who have made a brilliant raid and declare they are on their way to New-Orleans. They were close to Port Hudson, on the opposite side of the river, about ten days ago, compelling BANKS to throw across a heavy column to attack them. But avoiding this force they went down the river, and on the 18th inst. took Plaquemine, where they captured four Federal transports, laden with stores for BANKS' army. After taking all they needed, they destroyed these boats. Two of them were the *Anglo-American* and *Sallie*—the former carrying a heavy gun.

From Plaquemine they went down to Donaldsonville, when the Yankees abandoned the fort, after spiking the guns. This is the last heard of them, but it is considered only the beginning of an expedition that may yet prove disastrous to BANKS and the Yankee cause in Louisiana.

"CHRISTIAN WARFARE."

Our enemy has pursued a singular course of contradiction between his precepts and practice in regard to the subject of humanity as connected with fighting. While professing to conduct a truly Christian war, on strictly religious principles, there has been scarcely known an instance in history where so much deceit, misrepresentation and wanton barbarity has been called to their aid by any struggling nation, as has been the case with the United States.

A notable illustration of this is before us in the conduct of Gen. N. P. BANKS. After the assault of the 27th of May, the bodies of his slain negro troops, these "hapless bondsmen" for whom he and other leading Abolitionists plunged the country into a fierce and bloody war, were left to rot in the swamp, a fearful lesson to teach the hollowness of such philanthropy as theirs.

After the bloody repulse of the 14th of June, when hundreds of his soldiers lay wounded in front of our works, under the powerful rays of a Louisiana sun, while the dead were piled in heaps among them, Gen. BANKS failed and refused to ask for armistice to enable him to relieve the sufferers and give burial to those who had sacrificed their lives for his ambition.

Although unwilling to ask an armistice for this necessary purpose, the next day he sent in a flag of truce asking permission to send in a few delicacies to his sick and wounded in our hospitals. Gen. GARDNER at once granted this request, but naturally expressed surprise that the same humanity had not prompted a removal of the dead and wounded lying outside of our lines. No notice was taken of this by Gen. BANKS, and it was not until the next evening, when Brig.-Gen. BUELL sent a flag of truce to Gen. GROVER, asking him to remove the dead and wounded, that it was done. One of the wounded was then found fly-blown from head to foot, and nearly dead from pain, thirst and neglect.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The English Demands—A Panic in Yokohama—An additional Extension of Time—Why it was Granted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Saturday, May 9, 1863.

It will be remembered at the date of my last no steps had been taken by the Japanese Government toward complying with the demands of the English. On the contrary, in consequence of the orders given by the Governors of Yeddo and Yokohama to the people of these places, it would seem that they could not or would not comply, and were making preparations for the worst. The first effect of the notification sent out by the Governors was to create a sort of a panic, and many took the opportunity to clear out, bag and baggage. This was anticipating matters a little too soon for the Governor of Yokohama, at least, and for a couple of days he gave orders that nothing should be removed from the town not connected with ordinary business operations. So matters rested till yesterday, when it came to our ears that now the Governor advised the removal of all goods of value, and virtually sanctioned an abandonment of the place.

The panic that ensued gave substantial proof, unaccompanied as it was by any effort to arrest it, that such was the case. The utmost confusion everywhere prevailed, and the streets swarmed with people of all classes, carrying away their possessions, even to the old shutters and worn-out mats of their houses. The contents of every shop and store were being sold out or moved away. Large lots of goods, the entire stock of some establishment, especially of crockery and lacquered wares, were being disposed of to foreigners at half their previous nominal prices, and were hurried as fast as possible on board ships in harbor. The foreign merchants, too, were removing their specie and valuables as rapidly as they could, and the crisis seemed almost to have arrived. Coolies and carts were receiving extraordinary prices for transporting goods to the wharves, so that all other trades being suspended, carpenters, masons, and mechanics in general set to carrying burdens. This morning, at an early hour, the streets were filled again with coolies, ready for another day's work. Even the Government officers now were seen moving the papers and valuables from the Custom-house, and all *police regulations and Government authority seemed to be at an end.* Almost simultaneously, half-a-dozen citizens were attacked by bands of laborers, headed by their employer (JOPEN.) Violence in several cases was resorted to, and the individuals assailed knocked down, beaten, and otherwise maltreated. The mob seemed to have taken the law in their own hands, and for most of the forenoon, the most intense excitement and anxiety prevailed. Had two or three desperate fellows but raised the cry of *expulsion*, the mob, two or three thousand strong, would have swept us into the sea before assistance sufficient to disperse it could have arrived from the ships. The Governor declared himself powerless to check the rising populace—which all believe to be false.

It seems that another fifteen days had been asked for by the Japanese, and this time through the mediation of the French Admiral. Ten were granted. This was concluded the night before, but was not proclaimed by the Japanese authorities till to-day noon. As fortune would have it, the crisis did not reach its climax, though no one could tell how soon it might; and on the extended ten days being announced, it flew like wildfire through the town, and, as if by magic, quiet was restored.

We breathed a little freely this afternoon; but we are doomed to another fifteen days (as five days are still remaining of the last fifteen) of suspense and anxiety.

May 7.—All is quiet, to-day, and a degree of confidence, for the time being, has been restored.

What conclusion do we draw from the events of the last two days? It is simply this, that the English, in conducting this whole affair, have been represented by men who are utterly incompetent to the work before them. The whole is a most inexcusable series of blunders, unworthy of Englishmen as diplomatists.

In the first place they never should have come here to make demands and accompanied by threats of war if not promptly complied with, unless they were fully prepared to carry them out. This, neither by the means here or soon likely to be, are they able to do.

Secondly, they never should have thought of threatening war to a semi-civilized or half barbarous nation of the well-known character of the Japanese without providing ample means of protecting all foreigners residing in that country, till the affair was settled, at least, one way or other, as these people will, all feel, be no respecter of persons or nationalities—and the neutrals will suffer alike with the belligerents. This, the English Admiral declared soon after his arrival, he did not intend to try to do even, but gave all to understand that they must look out for themselves. This is frank, to say the least, but we can't see the justice of it.

He has not even taken suitable precautions against the violence of a mob, to say nothing against that of an armed force, but leaves us, with the exception of a small picket, entirely exposed to an attack from any quarter. He has not taken into consideration the fact that this is not an enlightened nation, and that it knows nothing, and is careless about the law of nations regarding the time for commencement of hostilities; and that they may take it into their heads to begin at any moment, and strike alike their friends as well as foes.

May 11.—Everything is quiet to-day and no further disturbances have taken place. The Japanese are still boasting of and puffed up by what they think their success. On the part of the foreign residents all excitement has passed off, and a deliberate, cool preparation is making by all for the worst, as none doubt but the Japanese will fail to come to terms, and then the matter will be in the hands of the Admiral. As to what course he will ultimately pursue there can be no question. If the Japanese do not yield, they must be humbled by somebody, or intercourse with Japan is at an end. We understand the French will here give their moral support to the operations of the English, and if it comes to blows, no doubt their material aid.

A rumor is afloat, which even by the foreign representatives generally is believed to be probably true, that the noncompliance of the Japanese Government with the English demands, is based upon the decision of the "Micado," and the power at Miaco to expel all foreigners and close the country again as it was two hundred years. A few days, more will settle this question, and it may be that at the end of the last ten days extended time the civilized world may have a common cause of war against this country.

We have just learned that the extension of time asked for by the Japanese was granted by the English at an interview of the English and the Japanese authorities, it was stated by them that the Tycoon was not able to oppose the Princes, who were averse to foreign intercourse, naming several of the most powerful. Whereupon the Allies—English and French—offered to unite with the Government in establishing its power in the Empire, and in subduing the hostile or rebellious portion of its dependencies. At this proposition the Governor to whom the communication was made said he would lay it before the Government, and give an answer in ten days, which was granted. We do not think the Government will accept the proposition; but, as we have said, choose a foreign to a civil war. Last night the United States steamer *Wyoming*, Capt. MCDOUGAL, came into port. The Americans are very much relieved by this opportune arrival of one of the strong arms of our country, in which we can find protection and a retreat in case of any sudden outbreak. Heretofore we have been entirely dependent on other Powers, which, we must say, have not been over-courteous or liberal in their proffers of hospitality to American citizens.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

An Interesting Ceremony in Santiago de Chili—Inauguration of a Monument to Manuel Rodriquez.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Monday, June 1, 1863.

Amid the din of war and the sounds of conflict at home it cannot but be agreeable to hear, from lands so far distant as this, of the earnest cordiality which exists amid our brethren of the Southern hemisphere toward the United States, its Government and people. A recent occasion commemorative of the patriotism of one of the heroes of the early revolution which gave Chili her freedom, has been made the opportunity of such marked manifestations of this good feeling as must meet a cheerful and hearty response at home.

MANUEL RODRIQUEZ, having devoted his whole soul to the liberation of Chili, to her progress and greatness, having filled positions of high trust and honor, both political and military, was assassinated on the night of the 26th of May, 1818, in a lonely spot, near the village of Titil, ten leagues from Santiago, while on his way to Valparaiso, a prisoner to one of the parties then contending for political supremacy. After forty-five years of neglect, it was proposed by Don BENJAMIN VICUÑA MACKENNA, the historian of Chili, to erect, upon the spot where he fell, a monument to his memory. Mentioning his desire to Mr. HENRY M. KEITH, a young American, engaged in the construction of the railroad now being completed between Santiago and Valparaiso, the latter generously volunteered to build the monument, and on the anniversary of the event—the 26th ult.—the inauguration took place, in presence of several hundred ladies and gentlemen invited by Mr. MACKENNA to witness the ceremonies.

At 10 o'clock the train left Santiago, the military bands accompanying it, playing national airs, and after a brief but pleasant journey, arrived at the spot where the modest monument stood. It was a simple obelisk of marble, seventeen feet in height, appropriately inscribed, draped in mourning, and surmounted by arches of evergreen, crowned by the flags of Chili and the United States. After the performance of the national hymn by the band, Messrs. MACKENNA, MATTA, BELLO, and other distinguished literati, pronounced discourses and poems in honor of the occasion, after which, returning to the train, the party proceeded to the Station-house, over which floated two beautiful American flags, and where the thoughtful kindness of Mr. KEITH had provided handsomely for his guests. The room was tastefully decorated, the flags of the United States and Chili gracefully blending their kindred hues, and symbolizing the fraternal sentiments which animated the representatives of their respective nationalities there present and throughout the Republic.

The most cordial tone prevailed in the speeches and sentiments proposed. The first was by Mr. MACKENNA: "The President of the Republic of Chili, and the President of the United States."

The American Minister, Mr. NELSON, replied in a spirited address, from which the following are extracts:

After returning thanks for the pleasure which had been afforded him, Mr. NELSON said: "For myself and my fellow-countrymen here, I beg that you will accept our thanks for the manifestations of good-will you have exhibited toward us this day. It is but the reproduction of that kindly feeling and earnest friendship which your Government and people have always manifested toward us. You have blended the name of the eminent statesman and patriot who so ably presides over this Republic with that of our own honored President; and I see all around me the beautiful flag of Chili intertwined in graceful folds with the glorious Stars and Stripes of our Union. May the cordial feeling between these sister Republics, thus appropriately symbolized, be perpetual!

We are quite grateful too for the opportunity of mingling with you in the ceremonies and festivities of this occasion, and of doing homage to the memory of one of the heroes of your Independence—one who sacrificed his time, his talents, his money, and, finally, his life, in the cause of his country.

I know nothing of the private history of MANUEL RODRIQUEZ, and very little of his public career, except what has fallen from the eloquent lips of your speakers to-day. I learn from them that he devoted all the faculties of his mind, as well as his physical energies, to the cause of Chilian Independence; that when others hesitated, he stood firm, and that in all the vicissitudes of that gallant struggle he never despaired of success. When your cause was like a ship at sea, amid rocks and breakers, without rudder, sail or compass, he resolved 'sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish,' to cling to the ship while a single plang remained.

* * * * *

The causes and principles upon which your Government and ours were founded being identical, it follows that the destiny of the two Republics must be substantially the same. We are now engaged in the mightiest contest the world ever witnessed, to preserve that Government and those institutions, which cost our fathers so much labor and treasure and blood.—and if we fail in the experiment, I shall tremble for free Governments throughout the world. I wonder not, therefore, that you look to that contest with such eager and intense solicitude, and that your hearts' desire is, that the cause of the Union may triumph. It involves the greatest problem of human society, *man's capacity for self-government*, in the solution of which, you are as much interested as we are. It is your struggle as well as ours, and in it and its result are bound up the hopes of the good and wise of every clime.

That we will triumph, is just as certain as that the arch of heaven is in beauty above us, or as the regular operation of the laws of nature. A just Providence will not permit a rebellion so wicked and infamous to destroy the best system of Government ever vouchsafed to man. Amid gloom and disaster, I have never for one moment doubted the result, and have to-day the same abiding faith I have ever had in the restoration of our territorial integrity and national glory. For,

'Freedom's battle once begun
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft, is ever won.'

And now while I speak to you at a distance of six thousand miles from the theatre of war, the hosts of freedom are marching on to victory with the battle-cry of CROMWELL at Dunbar: 'Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered.'

But while we are thus struggling for the success of a cause so sacred you are pursuing a happy, peaceful and prosperous career. Everywhere in this Heaven-favored land I see evidences of the most exuberant prosperity, the natural result of a free Government and popular institutions. You have the most delicious climate in the world, and a soil whose productive capacity has scarcely yet been tested. Your mineral resources are exhaustless. The scenery of your country, whether of mountain or valley, from the shores of the Pacific to the snow-crowned Cordilleras, cannot be surpassed in beauty, majesty and sublimity. I like your country, your climate and your people; and, if I were not a citizen of the United States, I would be a Chilino. I congratulate you that you are now directing your energies toward the proper development of the wealth and resources of your country. Already you are a century in advance of any other Spanish-American country in the race of progress, and in no invidious sense are you called the 'Anglo-Saxons of the South-American Continent.'"

Then, after congratulating those present upon the material progress of the country, Mr. NELSON said:

"In conclusion, my earnest wish and prayer is, that the principles of the founders of your Republic may never be departed from, and that Chili may ever continue in her glorious career of Liberty, Peace and Prosperity.

Permit me to offer this sentiment:

'*The Fathers of Chilian Independence*: May the memory of their patriotism remain in the hearts of their countrymen after Time has destroyed the marble of their monuments.'"

THE JAPANESE IMBROGLIO.—The Japanese Convention of the great Princes of the Empire and the Temporal and Spiritual Emperors for consultation on the subject of foreign intercourse was still in session at Miaco on the 4th of May. Sixteen of the twenty days allowed by the English Admiral for an answer to his demands having expired, the Government of Japan had called upon Mr. PRUYN, our Minister, to request his mediation in the matter, and to obtain if possible an extension of the first-named time. Mr. PRUYN consented, and had an interview with the English Minister, which resulted in fifteen days more being granted the Japanese Government in which to give its final decision. Our treaty with Japan, in the first clause of article two, reads thus: "The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the Government of Japan and the European Powers." Mr. PRUYN, as the representative of our country, appointed by the President, was in honor bound to act in the matter if requested by the Japanese. But it by no means follows that he does not think the English perfectly justified in the step they have taken.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Indians—An Attack Upon a Mail Coach—Emigration, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

Another sad "Injun" affair occurred yesterday morning, which shows that the Southern Indians are far from satisfied with the drubbing they received from the troops a week or two ago in Spanish Fork Cañon. The present attack, though not in or close to a settlement, as the provocative affair was in the previous instance, was within twenty-eight miles of this city, and three miles west of the Jordan Ford, near the "point of the mountain" south, in Utah Valley, and on the direct route from this city to Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd.) It appears that the incoming Western mail coach had arrived at the locality designated, when the driver, WOOD REYNOLDS, saw about twenty-five Indians on horseback, evidently by no means friendly. He turned off the road with the design of escape by rapid driving, but the Indians surrounded the coach, shot two horses dead, and then with bullets, arrows and knives dispatched REYNOLDS and THOMAS O'SHAWNESSY, an Irishman in the employ of the Mail Company. These were the only persons on the stage. SHAWNESSY has a sister in Quincy and another in Wisconsin. His arm was much scarified by being dragged on the ground. Both were wounded profusely in the breast. Two ugly gashes four and seven inches long, appeared in the right side of REYNOLDS, from the larger of which his liver protruded. He was also severely wounded in the mouth. He fell and died on the stage box; SHAWNESSY on the ground. A scalp was taken from each of the victims, the greater part of SHAWNESSY's right ear going in the operation. Bullet and arrow holes were numerous on the front of the coach, and the box was stained with blood. One of the lamps was smashed, while the upholstery was cut to pieces, the curtains and leather seat covers being taken probably to make into moccasins. The harness was cut and two of the horses were driven off. The mail was little injured.

A person who happened near, but out of sight of the Indians, went and informed PORTER ROCKWELL, who keeps a house of entertainment a few miles distant, and PORTER immediately set off with two horses and fetched the coach and bodies, bringing them to this city in the early part of the afternoon. The bodies presented a melancholy sight. The savages on ROCKWELL's arriving at the scene of death, had finished their work, and were leisurely riding off southward. Several soldiers accompanied the next mail bound for the West, who would doubtless give another attacking party something to do, if such party made its appearance.

Gen. CONNOR is out in the Fort Bridger region, holding pow-wows and making treaties with the Shoshones, the Conservative party though, no doubt, for there are some violent pig-headed radicals even among the "Shakes," who are in for war to the hilt against the whites, and will scarcely hold communion with more reasonable savages.

The heavy emigration from the East to the West is daily thronging our city, and making business brisk and the streets lively. As I write, a drove of about two hundred horses and mules, chiefly the latter, pass by, from Missouri for the West. Ever and anon incidents occur illustrative of the eventful times in which we live. The other day two parties of emigrants were encamped within neighborly distance of each other, and about a dozen miles eastward, in the mountains. One traveler borrowed an "extra" from a house close by, with the latest telegraphic news. The death of Stonewall JACKSON was read. "That's a good thing," said one; "I am glad to hear of that." Another demurred to that expression, and eulogized JACKSON. A third jumped up and took the side of the first. A fourth jumped up and ranged himself with the second, and so on until six stood in battle array, with revolvers in hand, on one side, and five on the other. They were evidently all prepared for a decisive struggle, and resolved on it, and would soon have settled the "irrepressible conflict" in a secluded glen in the Wasatch Mountains, JEFF. DAVIS or ABE LINCOLN to the contrary notwithstanding, had not the man of the house adjacent stepped forth and with a few calm words informed the belligerents that he wished no blood shed on his premises or land, and furthermore, that such bloody work would not be well looked on by the civil authorities of the territory. So "a soft answer turned away wrath," and every man went his own way unscathed.

It is, however, doubtless true that a great share of the emigration consists of persons who have had enough of war, and who have turned their faces westward, thinking and hoping to put a wide distance between their persons and the scenes of battle. Should the question of a separate nationality be agitated on the western coast, these thousands of emigrants will throw a weight in the affirmative scale, if the war continues.

In the street, a day or two ago, to the amusement of some, a belligerent volunteer, in high spirits, and spoiling for a fight, managed to raise the dander of Capt. JACK, an old "Texan Ranger," who was also a little elevated at the time. Sparring ensued, also a few passes, which resulted disastrously to Capt. JACK, who was a little bruised though not mortally, nor even seriously wounded. Alderman CLINTON, to whom the case was referred, considered that the volunteer should pay ten dollars toward healing up the broken peace of the city, which was done accordingly.

If I am not mistaken, I caught a glimpse, just now, of Hon. W. H. HOOPER, Delegate to Congress from the prospective State of Deseret. If it is he, he may speak a word of his labors and prospects in Washington, from the public stand next Sunday.

The weather still continues increasingly hot and exceedingly dry. In some instances crops are suffering even now for want of water, and rain can scarcely be expected before October, when it will be indubitably too late. There have been several blustering times among the powers of the air during the last few weeks, but no satisfactory result. A south wind would blow up black, promising clouds, but later in the day a north wind would dissipate them in the thin air, and scarcely precipitate a dozen drops of rain to the square rod.

Good lead ore has been found in Bingham's Cañon, some twenty miles southwest of this city.

The "effective" Federal civil officers for the Territory are dwindling down to a fragment of the full corps. Gov. HARDING is directed to Chili, Secretary FULLER is practising law at Virginia City, Nevada; Judge KINNEY is reported removed, Judge WAITE is prospecting in the mining country north. Judge TITUS, reported successor to KINNEY, has not yet shown his face.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Conflict of Jurisdiction—A Gentile Nominated for Congress—A Speech from Brigham Young, and a Counter Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

Another "cross-purpose" judicial affair was consummated last night. The Probate Court of Utah County, the other week, sentenced "Ike" POTTER to confinement in the penitentiary for appropriating other people's cattle to his own use, without the owner's consent. During the trial at Provo, the somewhat noted "BILL" HICKMAN arrived in great haste at court, as one of prisoner's counsel, and urged the special plea that he, HICKMAN, had been authorized by Gen. CONNOR to make a grand treaty with the Indians south, and that POTTER, being an interpreter and a great man with the Indians, was necessary in the conduct of said treaty. Therefore, the good of the Territory; and, in a degree, of the whole nation depended upon the immediate release of IKE POTTER from the grip of justice. The Court, however, "could not see it," and POTTER was accordingly ordered to the Penitentiary.

Rescue was then hinted, but the prisoner was given to understand that he would not be rescued alive. With that assurance IKE went with excellent grace to the lodgings aforenamed, doubtless partially consoled with the idea that, thanks to the jurisdiction conflict, a way of release would soon become apparent, and that between [illegible] judicial stools, or rather benches, justice would fall to the ground.

Nothing more was heard of the affair until last night, when Judge WAITE, having been applied to for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and having issued the same, sat in the Council House in this city, in Chambers, and [illegible] the writ, His Honor decided that the indictment was informal, being signed by fifteen Grand Jurors, while his critics insist that the foreman's signature alone is sufficient; that the property stolen was too indefinitely described; and that the location of the theft was too generally stated. POTTER, accordingly, was discharged, to the general disgust of the non-stealing part of the community.

Another significant movement has just taken place in the nomination of Chief Justice JOHN F. KINNEY for Delegate to Congress for the Territory. The *Deseret News* comes out with this nomination as the choice of this city, and as that paper remarks that Salt Lake City is to Utah what Paris is to France, it is altogether presumable that Judge KINNEY will represent this Territory in Washington next Winter, being the first Gentile, I believe, who will have attained to that honor. So the almost venerable Dr. BERNHISEL will hibernate in the mountains the coming Winter.

Last Wednesday evening BRIGHAM visited the Eighth Ward Square, the city rendezvous for emigrants and immigrants. On the numerous pilgrims there resting becoming apprised of the presence of the Mormon Chief, they clustered around him and desired a speech. BRIGHAM accordingly so favored them for a few minutes, telling them that if they wished to travel safe from Indian attack, they should travel in strong bodies, with their guns bright and powder dry, and by no means fail to keep a watchful eye. He was then saluted with three cheers. HEBER C. KIMBALL also "spoke a few words." When these celebrated persons had retired, the wife of one of the United States officers for the Territory, being somewhat of a spokeswoman herself, and perhaps a trifle jealous of the success of BRIGHAM's little effort, addressed the crowd, and told what a very bad and hypocritical man that BRIGHAM was, and exhorted her hearers to forget or ignore his talk. The lady did not believe with the poet, that

"Truth is truth, wherever found,
On Christian or on heathen ground."

Whether the audience did not wish for a volunteer speech, whether they objected altogether to ladies speaking in public, or whether they rejected her doctrine, I know not, but they ungallantly enough forgot to cheer her at the close of her attempt at an out-door oration.

Judge WAITE and Superintendent DOTY have returned from Bannack City and the northern gold mines, Mr. DOTY driving his own mule team most of the way. But I forgot, I should say Gov. DOTY, for it appears that he must needs be the veritable successor of Ex-Gov. STEPHEN S. HARDING. The new Governor took the oath of office on Monday. As His Excellency, the new appointee, is a straightforward sort of a man, and apparently no great hand at intrigue, it is presumable that he and the community will work together with a little more harmony than was manifest in the time of the late incumbent. For the present, suffice it to say that Mr. DOTY is regarded with considerable esteem by the whole of the community.

On Saturday, about twenty-five California Volunteers, preceded by a kettle drum, marched from Camp Douglas, on their way to reinforce Camp Connor, at Soda Springs. The detachment escorted ten or twelve wagons containing several Morrisite families with their effects, destined for the same location.

Fourth of July in Concord, N. H.

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The fact that Ex-President PIERCE delivered a speech in Concord, N. H., on July 4, has already been announced by telegraph. The following extracts show the spirit of the address:

And now, war! war, in its direst shape—war, such as it makes the blood run cold to read of in the history of other nations and of other times—war on the scale of a million men in arms—war, horrid as that of barbaric ages, rages in several States of the Union, as its more immediate field, and casts the lurid shadow of its death and lamentation athwart the whole expanse, and into every nook and corner of our vast domain.

Nor is that all; for in those of the States which are exempt from the actual ravages of war, in which the roar of the cannon, and the rattle of the musketry and the groans of the dying are heard but as a faint echo of terror from other lands, even here in the loyal States, the mailed hand of military usurpation strikes down the liberties of the people, and its foot tramples on a desecrated Constitution. [Applause.] Aye, in this land of free thought, free speech and free writing—in this Republic of free suffrage, with liberty of thought and expression as the very essence of republican institutions—even here in these free States, it is made criminal for a citizen soldier like gallant EDGARTY, of New-Hampshire, to vote according to his conscience; or like that noble martyr of free speech, VALLANDIGHAM, [prolonged cheers,] to discuss public affairs in Ohio; aye, even here, the temporary agents of the sovereign people, the transitory administrators of the Government tell us that in time of war the mere arbitrary will of the President takes the place of the Constitution, and the President himself announces to us that it is treasonable to speak or to write otherwise than as he may prescribe; nay, that it is treasonable even to be silent, though we be struck dumb by the shock of the calamities with which evil councils, incompetency and corruption have overwhelmed our country. [Loud applause.]

After quoting from the letter recently sent by Mr. CORNING and other Democrats to the President, Mr. PIERCE said:

It is seen by this letter at least that there is no longer doubt as to where the responsibility for those unconstitutional acts of the last two years, perpetrated by subordinate officers of the Federal Government, both civil and military, properly attaches; but who, I ask, has clothed the President with power to dictate to any one of us when we must or when we may speak, or be silent upon any subject, and especially in relation to the conduct of any public servant? By what right does he presume to prescribe a formula of language for your lips or mine? It seems incredible, and even with this authentic paper before us, it is amazing, that any such sentiment should have found utterance from the elected representative of a free Government like that of the United States.

My friends, let those obey such behests who will: you and I have been nurtured here among the granite hills, and under the clear skies of New-Hampshire, into no such servile temperament. True it is, that any of you, that I myself, may be the next victim of unconstitutional, arbitrary, irresponsible power. But we, nevertheless, are free men, and we resolve to live, or if it must be, to die such. ["Amen!" "That's it," and cheers.] Falter who may, we will never cease to hold up on high the Constitution of the Union, though torn to shreds by the sacrilegious hands of its enemies. [A Voice—"We'll do it."] How strikingly significant, how suggestive to us, on this occasion, is the contemplation of that august spectacle of the recent Convention at Indianapolis of seventy-five thousand citizens, calmly and bravely participating in the discussion of the great principles underlying their sacred rights as freemen—neither awed by cannon frowning upon their liberties, nor provoked by threats into retaliatory violence. I would say to you, fellow-citizens, emulate that exhibition of wisdom and patriotism. Be patient, but resolute. Yield nothing of your rights; but bear and forbear. Let your action show to the world that, with courage to confront despotism, you have also the discretion to avoid inconsiderate action in resisting its advances.

In conclusion he said:

Now, fellow-citizens, after having said thus much, it is right that you should ask me, what would you do in this fearful extremity? [Voices—"That's what we want!"] I reply, from the beginning of this struggle to the present moment my hope has been in moral power. There it reposes still. When in the Spring of 1861, I had occasion to address my fellow-citizens of this city, from the balcony of the hotel before us, I then said I had not believed, and did not then believe, aggression by arms was either a suitable or possible remedy for existing evils. [Voice—"Good, good!" and cheers.] All that has occurred since then has but strengthened and confirmed my convictions in this regard. I repeat, then, my judgment impels me to rely upon moral force, and not upon any of the coercive instrumentalities of military power. We have seen, in the experience of the last two years, how futile are all our efforts to maintain the Union by force of arms; but, even had the war been carried on by us successfully, the ruinous result would exhibit its utter impracticability for the attainment of the desired end. Through peaceful agencies, and through such agencies alone, can we hope "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," the great objects for which—and for which alone—the Constitution was formed.

If you turn round and ask me, what if these agencies fail; what if the passionate anger of both sections forbids; what if the ballot box is sealed? Then all efforts, whether of war or peace having failed, my reply is, you will take care of yourselves; with or without arms, with or without leaders, we will, at least, in the effort to defend our rights as a free people, build up a great mausoleum of hearts to which men who yearn for liberty will in after years, with bowed heads and reverently, resort as Christian pilgrims to the sacred shrines of the Holy Land. [Loud applause.]

The Fourth in Dayton, Ohio.

LETTER FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OHIO,
CINCINNATI, June 27, 1863.

Messrs. Louis B. Gunckel, John Howard, Warren Munger, Jr., &c., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am obliged for your kind invitation to attend the Mass Convention of the loyal people of Southern Ohio, at Dayton, on the coming Fourth of July, and I assure you it will give me great pleasure to accept, if my official duties will permit. I hope the assemblage will be such, in point of numbers, weight and spirit, as shall conclusively show to the enemies of the country, wherever they may be found, that the great State of Ohio is unfalteringly pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is utterly crushed. There should be no timidity, no drawing back now. When mistakes and misfortunes have bred doubt and discouragement in our midst, it is the very time for the brave and true men of the country to come forth and say: "No sacrifice shall deter us, no sufferings subdue our resolve—come weal, or come woe, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors are pledged to uphold our Government, and we will never consent to lay down our arms till this accursed rebellion be swept from the face of the earth." Let this gallant and determined spirit, together with a large and generous purpose to bury, for the time, all political differences, animate every heart, and the end of the rebellion is not far off. Before that steady front of unflinching patriotism, the hollow and fraudulent array of treason must go down. Yours, very truly,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

Launch of the Gunboat Winnebago at St. Louis.

SPEECH OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

The launch of the gunboat *Winnebago* in St. Louis, on July 4, was made the occasion of an interesting celebration, in which Attorney-Gener. BATES took part. In the course of his speech, he said:

"I said I was not going to make a Fourth of July speech; nevertheless, I cannot forget it is the cherished day of our country's independence. We cannot, if we would, forget the recollection of those high, holy and hallowed thoughts, connected with this most precious day. We cannot forget that this is the day on which our ancestors stood united and firm against the then most powerful nation on the globe, and that remembrance should serve to excite our best feelings, and animate our highest hopes and cheer us on in our struggle against our present foes—though they are of our own people—who would divide and desolate our land. It has been my fortune to witness some of the scenes, and to have the cares and fears of many more detailed to me, of the calamities of this cruel civil war. It has been my fortune to see the wealthy reduced to necessity, and to see a large portion of our country torn and desolated with blood, and you, my friends, you are among those who serve your country as effectually by the faithful discharge of your duty in these and similar works, as do those gallant, glorious men who fight, bleed and die in their country's battles.

This place is our home, though, perhaps, some have emigrated from other places, but this place in which we stand is connected with all our associations of power, wealth and intelligence that are to strengthen and adorn this land. We stand at the centre of the wonderful Mississippi, in the great central valley of this nation. You stand in the midst of 25,000 miles of natural navigation. Boats have been launched from this yard that can penetrate the various waters of the Mississippi for 25,000 miles; spanning the Continent east, west, north and south. Western Pennsylvania is in the Valley of the Mississippi; the gorges of the Rocky Mountains are in the Valley of the Mississippi, and from the Osage we can run to either extremity. The noble Missouri and the Ohio, see what a branch! with the Tennessee and Cumberland, which again are but branches of the Ohio—streams that in any other country would be held as mighty rivers—in this way the whole land is permeated; a land broad and rich enough in all the materials of wealth and power to make a happy home for an industrious population of three hundred millions. Look, my intelligent friends, you who know how to make iron gunboats, do you not see that it is the centre of navigation? I have lived in St. Louis when gentlemen of great intelligence supposed it an impossibility that even a steamboat could come there. I stood on the lower banks at St. Louis, nearly fifty years ago, and saw the first steamboat that ever stemmed the giddy torrent come up to St. Louis. This was, I believe, in 1816. There were gentlemen then who thought that was a miracle, a thing that could not be accomplished; and now we see boats transporting 1,500 or 2,000 troops to battle, on which 1,000 tons. the product of your labor, can be sent to distant markets. We see miracles wrought around us every day; and if we look into the vista of the future, we shall see science, art, labor, skill and educated industry subdue and transform the resources of the land into new and wondrous creations. Look into your machine shop, where every appliance is used that once would have been thought impossible, and see what is accomplished. Solid plates of iron pierced with the ease with which a boy punches and attaches the papers in a lawyer's office. Your grandchildren may live to see the day when the dominant power of the earth will be located in the centre of this valley.

Twelve years ago, this day, I was called upon in St. Louis, not only to celebrate the nation's birthday, but to make the commencement of what is now the Pacific Railroad. What was the state of affairs then? I made a Fourth of July speech. Most Fourth of July speeches contain some unwise, foolish things. I thought I saw then—for I had not the power of foreseeing the war that has arisen—only the glories of free speech, the extension of commerce to the Pacific Ocean, uniting the opposite ends of the earth by an easy and rapid communication. Then I said we had no army—we needed no army. I said that foreigners from Europe, where tottering thrones are supported by bayonets, and where the force of the ruling monarch must be seen as well as feared, would sometimes demand "where is your Government? I do not see it." We had but to point to the dome of the Capitol spangled with stars, and say, "There is our Government." [Cheers.] Was I mistaken? Did I make a gross blunder? Or did I do, as most men do in this life, mistake wishes for opinions? I earnestly hope, and I confidently believe in the words of Scripture that tell us "faith is the evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for." How is it fulfilled? From Pennsylvania to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic Ocean to Missouri, the incessant roll of the drum and the deepening thunder of artillery have taken the place of law and justice, of peace and tranquility, and a nation once prosperous and happy is now torn into warring fragments, and our country, once beautiful in all the fair fruits of peace and industry, is drenched with blood.

Now we have other and more arduous duties to perform. Now is the deadly struggle for a nation's life, and we must either conquer or die. No nation, no people on the earth, ever willingly committed suicide. They die, if die they must, in convulsive agonies, struggling to the last for existence. All the efforts carried on so successfully thus far, in this navy-yard, are intended to accomplish the destruction of the power that has arisen against us, to subdue all opposition and reëstablish the institutions of our forefathers.

I have conversed not only with statesmen, but with some of the ablest and best of our naval commanders with reference to the building and fitting of gunboats for the Mississippi River. The idea of a gunboat on the waters of the Mississippi was a novelty. Some ridiculed it; but some few of the naval officers sincerely believed in the possibility of the thing, and saw in it, as clearly as sunlight could have revealed the fact, an all-powerful, all-conquering instrument for crushing the rebellion, and for the support of the institutions of our forefathers.

CHINA AT GETTYSBURGH.—Among the killed at Gettysburgh was a young Chinaman, known as JOHN TOMMY. He was attached to the First regiment Excelsior brigade, Capt. PRICE's company. JOHN TOMMY was the only representative of the Central Flowery Kingdom in the Army of the Potomac, and was widely known both from that circumstance and certain peculiarities of his own. JOHN TOMMY came to this country immediately after the breaking out of the war, and was induced to enlist in Gen. SICKLES' brigade, at that time being raised in this City. He was then a mere lad, entirely ignorant of our language. Being bright, smart and honest, he soon became a favorite at Red Hook, Staten Island, and was at once the butt and the wit of the whole regiment. Before he became located on the Maryland shore of the Potomac opposite Aquia Creek, in one of the reconnoissances on the south side of the river, TOMMY was taken prisoner and soon became a lion in the rebel camp. He was brought before Gen. MAGRUDER, who, surprised at his appearance and color, asked him was he a mulatto, Indian, or what? When TOMMY told him he was from China, MAGRUDER was very much amused, and asked him how much he would take to join the Confederate army. "Not unless you would make me a Brigadier-General," said TOMMY, to the great delight of the secesh officers who treated him very kindly and sent him to Fredericksburgh. Here TOMMY became a great lion, and his picture was published in the Fredericksburgh papers. Subsequently he was sent to the Libby Prison, Richmond, where he met his captain, BENJAMIN PRICE, who had been taken prisoner at Williamsburgh. After his parole TOMMY came to New-York City, where he employed his time in attending upon his sick and wounded comrades. He was the kindest of nurses, and spent his little means in providing delicacies for his sick fellow-soldiers. In the subsequent engagements at Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, and last at Gettysburgh, JOHN TOMMY was one of the bravest soldiers in that bravest of brigades, the Excelsior. He seemed not to know what fear was, and was the universal favorite of all his fellow-soldiers. He had not been wounded up to Gettysburgh, but in Friday's fight he was wounded by a shell, which tore off both legs at the thighs, and he shortly bled to death. The company he was in went into the action with twenty-eight men, and lost twenty in killed and wounded. TOMMY's case is peculiar, as he was the only representative of the Empire of China in the finest army on the planet.—*World.*

—The London *Patriot* states that since Rev. H. Ward Beecher has been in England he has expressed his intention not to undertake any public engagements. He says he shall neither speak on the platform or preach in the pulpit. He disavows all political purpose in his visit to Europe, and, so far from seeking to influence public opinion here, he expresses entire indifference to it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 1863. By D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council. 12mo.

If any one among us may calculate surely on a sublunary immortality, Mr. VALENTINE is the man. He has linked his name indissolubly with one of the greatest cities in the world in a manner "which time shall strengthen not efface." As the laborious digger and delver among old Dutch manuscripts in search of the first faint traces of the municipal existence of Niew Amsterdam, or as the recorder of the rising glories and meridian splendors of the New-York of our own day, his name will meet the future investigator at every step. All that honest JOHN STOWE did for Elizabethan London has been effected by him under equal difficulties, and no one among us has wrought so much to deserve the character which THOMAS HEARNE desired to be the sole inscription on his tomb: "A lover and preserver of Antiquities." Services to posterity of this nature are generally rendered at the sacrifice of the present, and it is a happy coincidence which has placed Mr. VALENTINE in a position of such usefulness both to our own and to succeeding generations. The present volume of the Manual forms the twenty-second of the series, and its portly proportions, clad in scarlet and gold, forms as great a contrast with the little black-covered 24mo. of 1841, as the New-York of 1800 does with that of 1863. Independently of the immense mass of statistical information that renders the work indispensable to all citizens, the new volume is very rich in antiquarian treasures, embracing several documents of great interest, recently disinterred from the collections in the British Museum, by Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE, of the New-York Historical Society. Amongst them is the earliest known survey of Manhattan Island, copied in *fac-simile* from the original. It was in all probability executed by order of Col NICHOLLS, and transmitted to the Duke of York soon after the English conquest in 1664. It is so correct and conformable to the natural configuration as to be recognized at a glance, and represents the small settlement at the southern end of the Island, and the few scattered dwellings the only evidences of human occupation, as just peeping out from the untrodden forest which environs them on every side. "New-York City under British military rule, 1777–1783," is a copious selection of original documents from the City records, illustrating that exciting period of its annals; "Indian wars in and about New-Amsterdam;" "Law and Lawyers in New-Amsterdam;" "The first establishment in the village of Haarlaem;" "Slaves and the Slave-trade in the New-Netherlands;" are all papers prepared with the editor's usual industry and research, while the embellishments abound in portraits, *fac similes*, views, &c., all tending to illustrate the men and things of "the days of old."

WEAK LUNGS, AND HOW TO MAKE THEM STRONG, OR DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF THE CHEST, with their Home treatment by the Movement Cure: by DIO LEWIS, M. D., author of New Gymnastics for Men, Women and Children, &c. Profusely illustrated, 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

DR. LEWIS addresses the entire American people. Not only those who are invalids will find the benefit of attending to his suggestions, but all who would form habits tending to invigorate and preserve life, are equally interested in them. The best authorities declare that one-third of the deaths of youths and adults are owing to various forms of tuberculous disease of the tissues, usually known as consumption. For twenty years Dr. LEWIS' attention has been particularly drawn to this malady. For the first half of this period his treatment of it resembled that employed by other physicians. During the last ten years, however, the conviction has been gaining ground in his mind that the usual methods of practice were ineffective and unsatisfactory. Regarding the ordinary symptoms, not as local diseases, but as signs of vitiated tendencies in the general system, he no longer attempts to combat them with drugs, but rather aims to increase the stock of vitality and to impart a degree of vigor to the constitutional habit of his patients that shall enable them to throw off the morbid affections which make their presence known by the usual symptoms of pulmonary disease. The means relied on for effecting this are detailed in the present volume. They embrace the whole subject of hygiene, including air, exercise, moderation in food, dress, use of stimulants, bathing, &c., as well as directions for the special exercises introduced by Dr. LEWIS for the purpose of strengthening weak lungs and enlarging their capacity. These are fully detailed with numerous illustrative cuts. No one can read the book without deriving from it hints of the greatest importance, and the boldness with which it attacks popular fallacies, as, for instance, the supposed danger of drafts, night air, &c., is worthy of all praise. The general standard of health among Americans, particularly women, is confessedly lower than it should be, and the circulation of Dr. LEWIS' book will not only point out the fact, but also explain the means by which it may be remedied. It is not a professional treatise, and only requires common sense in its readers.

FRANK WARRINGTON. By the author of "Rutledge" and "The Sutherlands." CARLETON, New-York.

We cannot say that, on the whole, we are pleased with this book, or that it is an advance upon the author's previous works. The plot starts with an improbability, showing a lack of common sense on the part of the heroine which is rarely met with in life. That a young lady should receive a declaration of true love, in writing, so that there was no room for mistake, and because she saw a locket containing the picture of her adorer in the possession of another lady, should, without an attempt at an explanation, withdraw her acknowledgment of her own affection and go off into a brain fever, and then, away from home and friends, displays a stupidity which goes far to detract from the sympathy we might have otherwise felt for her subsequent sufferings.

The "dark, suspicious-looking man, with heavy moustache and beard," who dogs her steps, and proposes to force her into marrying him by simply telling who she is to the family in which she is teaching, who makes his appearance afterward as an officer in the army, but turns out to be a swindler, and has to run the country, is not such a character as one would expect to meet with in such a book. He belongs decidedly to the "yellow-covered literature."

Some parts of the book are very good. The author has quite an eye for social characteristics, and some of her pictures are very well drawn. The Cuyler family, than whom "no family in the country held a better place, and no stupidity commanded more respect;" the little French girl, whose father was a "selfish old Frenchman, with a great deal of beard and a very little conscience," and who was "ready at any moment to become as deceitful and untrustworthy as circumstances would permit;" poor little Cub, so "remarkably plain in feature, clumsy in frame and slow in mind"—all these are drawn with skill. This character-drawing is the best part of the book.

The book will do as an addition to railroad literature. It will hardly acquire a more permanent position.

THE FAIRY BOOK. The best popular Fairy Stories, selected and rendered anew, by the author of "John Halifax." 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Miss MULOCK has done good service to the rising generation by the preparation of this elegant little volume. Our young friends will find in it all their old favorites, and possibly make the acquaintance of some new ones equally attractive. To form a satisfactory text of these nursery classics free from any objection, and level with infant capacity, is a more difficult task than it appears to be, and we are obliged when a lady of Miss MULOCK's position and attainments is content to labor in this lowly field of editorship. Her work has been performed with care and good taste. The few really old English tales still current as *Tom Thumb*, *Jack the Giant Killer*, *Jack and the Beanstalk*, in which the rough and racy Saxon love of fun is conspicuous, she has reproduced in the vernacular, as they have descended to us. But it is a curious fact that our children have been for some generations dependent on French sources for the mental food earliest administered to their infant intellects. We know from various sources that England enjoyed her full share of popular superstitions in the middle ages; and the beautiful use made of the fairies by the poets SHAKESPEARE and DRAYTON, when they were dying out of belief and becoming mythological, is remembered by all. In spite of this, they retained no place in nursery literature, and what we are accustomed to regard as the most genuine native and home-like stories, as *Puss in Boots*, *The White Cat*, *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Beauty and the Beast*, *&c.*, all claim French origin, and were introduced by translations from the tales of PERRAULT and the Countess D'AUBNOY. Many of these were carelessly made in the last century, and original faults and improprieties are sometimes still perceptible through the great variety of shapes which their popularity caused them to assume. Miss MULOCK has added to her revision of these some of the best of GRIMM's German *Household Tales*, so that her collection comprises gems of juvenile fiction from every mind; and all parents who think that the fancy and the imagination of children need cultivating as well as the intellect, will thank her for her unassuming labor.

AMERICANS IN ROME. By HENRY P. LELAND. 12mo. New-York: CHARLES T. EVANS.

Among the crowd of visitors constantly attracted to the Eternal City, it is a curious fact that two American artists, Mr. LELAND in the work before us, and W. W. STORY in his *Roba di Roma*, have been the first to appreciate the thousand picturesque points presented by the modern city and its inhabitants. Though the work is called *Americans in Rome*, our countrymen only serve as machinery to introduce the lively and graphic sketches that develop the characteristics and peculiarities of their Roman surroundings. The antiquities have hitherto overlain the popular and genial life of the people, in some sense, indeed, itself as antique, as every custom dates its origin far down among past centuries. Recent events threaten to rob this life of much of its peculiarity, and consequent charm. To preserve some remembrance of these rapidly vanishing phases was one chief object of Mr. LELAND's labors. He has presented us with a charming volume, redolent of the spirit of the country, and to be enjoyed with equal zest by those familiar with or strangers to the scenes it describes.

—*Who Breaks Pays.* This is the first of a cheap and popular series of translations from Continental authors—many of whom are completely unknown to American readers. The story is based on the Italian proverb of the same name, and deals with characters of high life in a way that displays much power and variety of invention. The author will be remembered by his previous works, *Cousin Stella*, *Skirmishing*, &c. Published in a neat form, at 50 cents a volume, by JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway.

From the same publisher we have received a new edition in two neat volumes of the *Friends in Council*, a work which, if it does not always display the wisdom of Solomon, seldom descends to the puerility of M. F. TUPPER, and occupying a middle ground between these sages, is far more pleasant than pretentious. The work has enjoyed much deserved popularity in England, and being a little out of the usual way, fully merits the honor of reproduction on this side the Atlantic. The topics for the most part are of practical and general interest. They are broadly discussed in the form of Essays, and then the *Friends in Council* discourse on the themes thus presented, giving a series of material and metaphysical reflections that are frequently brilliant and sometimes very curious. The plan is exhaustive, but is not carried to excess by the author.

—Messrs. T. NELSON & SONS, of Grand-street, have issued a new series of their hand-books of Summer travel, consisting of a *Guide to the Hudson*, *The City of New-York and its Neighborhood*, *Guide to Lake George and Lake Champlain*, *The Falls of Niagara*, and *Our Summer Retreats*—the latter being a concise hand-book to all the principal places of Summer resort in the United States. These timely little books contain a large amount of local information that cannot fail to add greatly to the charm of the places visited. Great pains seem to have been taken to bring the statistics down to the latest date. The *Guide to the Hudson* is the fullest and best with which we are acquainted, and deserves to become a favorite with tourists of that beautiful river. All these books are copiously illustrated with engravings from photographic views taken for the purpose.

—The sixth volume of the *Works of Francis Bacon*, comes to us from the presses of TAGGARD & THOMPSON, of Boston. It is a luxurious triumph of typographical skill, and in these days of flimsy book manufacture, the merely physical handling of such a volume is attended with pleasure. It is devoted to a continuation of Part III. of Bacon's Philosophical Works—or those that were originally designed for parts of the instauratio magna, but were subsequently superseded or abandoned. The contents are an extremely able "preface to Valerius Terminus," by ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS—one of the editors. "Valerius Terminus" itself, "Advancement of Learning," books I. and II., "Filum Labyrinthe" and De Interpretatione Naturæ Proœmium."

—A catalogue of "Postage Stamps, American and Foreign, and United States Revenue Stamps," published by SEVER & FRANCIS, of Cambridge, will assist collectors of those convenient little trifles.

—Mr. VAN NOSTRAND, of 192 Broadway, has contributed another volume to the technical literature of warfare. It is entitled "*Instruction for Heavy Artillery*, prepared by a Board of Officers, for the Use of the United States, with Service of a Gun mounted on an Iron Carriage." The system thus expounded was prepared under the direction of the War Department, and is adopted for the instruction of troops when acting as heavy artillery. This, we apprehend, is sufficient praise. The work is illustrated with thirty-nine plates, in which heavy guns are sliced up like cucumbers and freely exposed to the vulgar gaze. An excellent index precedes the work and will add to its value.

From the same publisher we have also received *The Handbook of Artillery*, by Major JOSEPH ROBERTS, U. S. Army—a compilation prepared for the instruction of non-commissioned officers and privates of the artillery school, where it has been in successful use as a text-book. The present edition (the fifth) has been carefully revised and greatly enlarged.

—Belonging to the same department of letters, but with a more comprehensive title than either of the preceding, is Dr. D. H. MAHAN's *Advance-Guard, Outpost and Detachment Service of Troops*, with the Essential Principles of Strategy and Grand Tactics for the Use of the Officers of the Militia and Volunteers." The author, who is Professor of military and civil engineering and of the art of war in the United States Military Academy, says that "the suggestion of this little compilation originated in a professional intercourse some months back with a few intelligent officers of the volunteer corps of the City of New-York," who had long felt the want of such a work.

—The special correspondents of the newspaper Press have contributed in so remarkable and able a way to the history of the war, that it is not strange their records are held in preference by the public. One of this numerous and valuable corps has just compiled, from contributions to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, an interesting and vivid history of *Rosecrans' Campaign with the Fourteenth Army Corps, or the Army of the Cumberland.* The narrative is a pleasant mingling of personal observations with dry official reports, and will be found to contain a very full account of the battle of Stones River. The work, which bears the title we have quoted, is published by MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & Co., and can be had here of SHELDON & Co.

—The *Black Man; his Antecedents, his Genius and his Achievements*, is the title of a volume by W. W. BROWN, published by THOMAS HAMILTON, No. 48 Beekman-street. It is intended, says the preface, "to supply a deficiency long felt in the community of a work containing sketches of individuals who, by their own genius, capacity and intellectual development have surmounted the many obstacles which slavery and prejudice have thrown in their way, and raised themselves to positions of honor and influence." The work is written in a frank and generous spirit, and will repay perusal.

—The Nineteenth edition of *The American Coast Pilot* reaches us, from the author and publisher, EDMUND M. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street, New-York. This work serves the purpose for which it was intended so admirably that its value may be described as literally beyond price. What a Dictionary is to a printer, so is the *Coast Pilot* to the maritime man. Every new edition reveals some fresh evidences of care on the part of the editor, and adds to the value of the work. An article on the "Tides of the Coast of the United States" is contributed by Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent United States Coast Survey, and will be read with peculiar interest by all who are ignorant of the phenomena of the waters. We unhesitatingly recommend BLUNT's *Coast Pilot* to every one who goes down to the sea in ships.

—Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES has added another to her series of domestic tales. It is called *Marian Gray*, and comes to us from the press of CARLETON, Broadway.

—A volume of healthful and amusing fiction will be found in Miss MCINTOSH's new work, called *Two pictures; or What we think of Ourselves, and what the World thinks of Us.*" The aim of the work is to show the proud rebellious nature of the human soul in its unregenerate worldly state, the false attitude into which it forces itself, and the self-inflicted punishment that results therefrom. It strives to convict the reader through the reader's favorite (the heroine) of a self-sustained and obdurate pride, and to convince him, that, in the end, the true support for life's ills, its slights and injuries, is found in a humility that is not of the world, and a self-abnegation and forgiveness that looks for its reward hereafter. The descriptions of the Southern plantations are well given. The tropical scenery, the negro funeral, the plantation house, and the negro idiom are described and imitated with the facility of a writer whose home and heart is among the scenes she describes. Published by D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

—We are indebted to the publisher, G. P. PUTNAM, for No. 32 of the *Rebellion Record*—the most valuable Diary of current public events ever published.

Secret Societies in Indiana.

ORDER FROM GEN WILCOX.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.
INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The peace of Indiana has lately been disturbed by violence, murder, and other acts contrary to law, and having their origin in certain secret political societies, clubs or leagues, the common safety now demands that all such associations should be discontinued, no matter to what political party they may belong. They are a constant source of dread and mistrust—they divide and provoke hostility between neighbors, weaken the dignity and power of courts of justice, expose the country to martial law, and discourage the people from enlisting in defence of the nation.

No matter how honest and worthy may have been the reason for such societies in the beginning, their very secrecy and the oaths they impose do enable wicked men to use them unto unlawful ends, and pervert them into public nuisances.

All good objects can be accomplished openly, and none but the enemies of their country ever need disguises.

It is perfectly plain that such secret organizations are both dangerous, and beyond the ordinary grasp of the law; they are, therefore, declared to be hostile, and will be put down by all the military power of the District, if need be.

I invoke against said secret societies the good influence and active aid of all men who are friendly to the Union, to discontinue and peaceably break up such organizations within the limits of this District, and I call upon the members thereof speedily to withdraw from their dark meetings, and openly show that their intentions and acts are such as may well become the true and loyal citizens of a country whose freedom and integrity they will maintain against all enemies whatever, and before the eyes of all the world.

O. B. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official: ROBERT A. HUTCHINS, Captain and A. A. G.

The Florida Coast.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT WORKS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, June 30, 1863.

On Saturday, June 13, the U. S. steamer *Somerset*, Lieut.-Commander A. F. CROSMAN, blockading at East Pass, St. George's Sound, near Apalachicola, left her anchorage at the Pass and steamed up to Alligator Harbor, a distance of some ten miles, where the most extensive salt works, for the supply of the Southern Confederacy, are located. After shelling the woods in all directions, a boat expedition, consisting of 72 officers and men, under the command of Executive Officer THOMAS CHATFIELD, assisted by Acting Master VAUGH, and accompanied by the Surgeon of the ship, Dr. G. H. COOKE, effected a landing, and thoroughly destroyed three separate and extensive ranges of salt works. At this place 45 salt boilers were broken up, 8 buildings burned, 200 bushels of salt ruined, and other property of value to the rebels destroyed.

In the afternoon of the same day two other expeditions were fitted out, and, proceeding in different directions, destroyed two other ranges of works, consisting of seventeen boilers, seven or eight buildings, a large quantity of salt, &c. No opposition was met with, although a rebel horse-company was hourly expected in that neighborhood. Thus a good day's work was performed, for which the *Somerset* deserves full credit, successful, as she always has been, in her undertakings.

The rebel gunboat *Chattahoochie* exploded her boiler on the 25th of May, killing 23 of her crew and scalding a large number.

United States bark *Amanda* was wrecked in the gale of the 28th of May, and is a total loss. A court of inquiry is now sitting here investigating the matter.

Hall's Arctic Expedition.

POSTPONEMENT TO SPRING OF NEXT YEAR.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

To my Countrymen:

While on my Arctic voyage of 1860–61–62, I planned another expedition for 1863. On returning to the States last September, (1862,) I stopped at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and there first learned that my country was engaged in war. At once I felt there could be but slight hope of resuming my Arctic explorations at the time proposed. Arriving in the States, and spending a few weeks among friends devoted to Arctic explorations, I came to the conclusion to spare no exertions in preparing for my second expedition to the Arctic seas. In my struggle to make the proper preparations, I have labored long and perseveringly, the results ofttimes appearing hopeful of my ultimate success.

I need only refer to the stupendous obstacle (the American war) that has been constantly before me during all my labors, for it is the subject which is absorbing the attention of the whole civilized world.

I deeply regret to say that, owing to the want of sufficient means and the lateness of the season, I am now compelled to postpone my expedition to next year. In the meantime I shall proceed to prepare my narrative of my late voyage (1860–61–62) for publication, and at the same time take such steps as will insure the necessary aid for my expedition on to the Arctic regions, now postponed to the Spring of 1864.

Respectfully, C. F. HALL.

N. B.—Letters and communications for me should be addressed C. F. HALL, care of HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., No. 56 Wall-street, Liverpool and London Insurance Company, New-York.

The Rebel Sympathizers at Halifax.

OUR NAVAL OFFICERS INSULTED BY THE "BLUE-NOSES."

CHARLESTOWN, July 3, 1863.

SIR: During the recent cruise of the steamer *Howqua*, under my command, it became necessary for me to put into the port of Halifax for coal, and I most respectfully call your attention to the many insults offered to and the outrageous manner in which my officers and self were treated by the citizens of the place. A portion of the facts are as follows:

As the *Howqua* was dropping away from the coal wharf, one of the crew attempted to desert, when three of my officers went on the wharf for the purpose of arresting said deserter. They were mobbed by the citizens of the place, knocked down, badly bruised, and otherwise treated in a most shameful manner, and the deserter rescued from them. In passing through the streets I was subjected to the most trying insults.

As the vessel proceeded down the harbor, crowds collected on the end of the wharves, cheering for the rebels and JEFF. DAVIS. Men came down and tried to induce my men to desert, while others came around the ship with secession flags, and singing secession songs.

As not the slightest cause for insult was offered by my officers, I attribute the treatment we received to the fact of our being Northern officers, and to the sympathy of the citizens of Halifax with the rebels.

Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD F. DEVENS,
Acting Vol.-Lieutenant Commanding.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary U. S. Navy.

The Destruction of the Blockade-runner Ruby.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, June 16.

We regret to say that the steamer *Ruby*, Capt. PEAT, from Nassau, got ashore on Folly Island breakers, near this bar, on Wednesday night. A large portion of the cargo was thrown overboard, and everything possible done to get her off, but without success. The Yankees on Folly Island having discovered her early on Thursday, opened on her from a battery. Capt. PEAT was then compelled to set her on fire and abandon her, and she afterwards blew up. While Capt. PEAT and his crew were coming ashore to Morris Island, they were shot at by the Yankees with cannon and small arms, and the balls came dropping around them in every direction.

Since writing the above, we have been furnished with the following particulars by Capt. PHILLIPS, an officer of the *Ruby*:

One man is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. The last seen of him he was holding up a trunk to protect himself from the fire by platoons of the Yankees on Folly Island against him. The Yankees fired grape and canister at our men while some of them were up to their necks in water.

The *Ruby* had arrived without accident off the bar about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, safely passing the blockading squadron. About 2 o'clock the officers were deceived by a light shown on Folly Island, and unfortunately attempted to enter Folly Inlet, when she grounded hard and fast on the reef between Folly and Morris Islands.

The officers, crew and passengers remained on board till daylight, having been fired upon from the moment the ship grounded until beyond range in their own boats.

The mishap, in addition to involving the entire loss of the cargo, includes the loss of the personal effects of all on board. The mail was happily saved.

The *Ruby* belonged to a Manchester firm, and her freight consisted of a general cargo, with some Government property.

Chased by a Privateer.

The bark *Sarah L. Bryant*, which arrived at this port on Friday from the Mediterranean, makes the following report:

"July 4, lat. 40° 37', lon. 68°, at 9 A. M., while running with a light breeze from east and thick fog—the fog lifted—saw a three-masted schooner, showing the English flag, about a mile on our starboard beam, steering to the westward; the fog immediately shut down again; changed our course to the southwest; at meridian fog lifted again, the schooner about three miles on our beam, still steering west; discovered a boat filled with men pulling for us; hauled on the wind to the South; the schooner done the same. At 1 P. M. the boat about midway between the schooner and ourselves, the fog shut down again, (during meantime spoke an English schooner bound to Halifax,) and the schooner about four miles north of us. Saw her heave the English schooner to, and board her. She then bore away for us again, and chased us until 6 P. M., when it came on thick fog again. Saw nothing more of her. Supposed her to be a privateer.

She had the appearance of being an iron vessel, very sharp, and low in the water; was painted black within about a foot of the water, and below the black a bright red. Her mainmast was longer than her foremast, and the mizzenmast quite short, so much so that at a distance she would appear a fore-and-aft schooner. She carried a gaff-topsail at the main and mizzen, and a maintopmaststaysail, square sails, yards aloft, at the fore and mainmast-heads; had the mainsquaresail set while in pursuit of us; has no foretopmast. A man was at the maintopmast-head while in sight of us."

Martial Law in Delaware.

GEN. SCHENCK'S PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 3, 1863.

By virtue of my authority as the General Commanding this Department, and in view of the present existing necessity for providing with special care against armed rebellion, threatening invasion from without, and secret traitors, plotting against the public safety, within, I do hereby declare and establish Martial law throughout the State of Delaware.

This suspension of civil Government is not, however, intended to extend beyond what seems absolutely necessary for the objects in view. All the Courts, tribunals and political functionaries of State, county and city authority, will continue in discharge of their duties as in times of peace; only in no way interfering with the exercise of the predominant power assumed and asserted by the military authority.

All peaceful citizens are required to remain quietly at their homes, and in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, except as they may be possibly subject to call for personal service, or other necessary requisitions, for military purposes or uses, hereafter.

All seditious language or mischievous practices tending to the encouragement of rebellion are especially prohibited, and will promptly be made the subject of observation and treatment. Traitorous and dangerous persons may expect to be dealt with as the public safety may require. "To save the country is paramount to all other considerations." When the occasion for this proclamation passes by, no one will be more rejoiced than the undersigned to have the entire supremacy of the civil power restored, and to return to the normal condition of a country at peace, and a Government sustained by a united people.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Major-General Commanding.

[Official.]—W. W. ESTE, Major and Aid-de-Camp.

The Delaware *Gazette* says: "We heard it rumored yesterday that it was intended to enforce the law only upon the contingency of a defeat to the Army of the Potomac. As that army has made a gallant stand and, perhaps, achieved a brilliant victory, it is likely that no further steps may be necessary by Gen. TYLER."

Gen. Stoneman's Platform.

GEN. STONEMAN, at his reception at his home in Jamestown, a few days since, is reported to have made these pointed remarks:

"Turning to the crowd which had assembled to do him honor he said: 'You must not expect, gentlemen, a speech from me; I may, however, briefly explain to you the principles which govern my conduct. As a military man, I have adopted the principle that "the King can do no wrong"—that is, the people are sovereign, that whoever they may elect President is the rightful Executive, and whoever he may appoint Commander-in-Chief, it is my duty to cheerfully and unhesitatingly obey. As you all know, I formerly sympathized with the Democratic Party, but it has been so long since I have meddled with political matters that I know little about political parties, I think I do know something about Patriotism. At the army we are all united, and I must say it has pained me to find in my brief visit to the North so much contention in the newspapers and so much disloyalty among the people; by disloyalty, I mean opposition to the war. As for me I shall go straight forward in the performance of my duty, turning neither to the right hand or to the left to occasion any divisions in the army or elsewhere, as a complainant or witness in any court of inquiry, leaving to you the people, to determine what shall be the policy of the Government."

Personal.

—Wm. B. Tilghman, the colored man who rescued the schooner *S. J. Waring*, from rebel privateers some months since, by the judicious use of an axe, was drafted in Providence on Wednesday last.

—Mlle. Adeline Patti has been engaged by the manager of the Italian Opera, at Paris, for the season of next year. She is to receive, it is said, 3,000 francs (£120) for every night she sings.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 11, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	103
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104¾
9,000	do	105
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	105⅛
3,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes Oct. & Ap'l	106⅞
2,000	do	106⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C.	100⅞
70,000	do New	98⅞
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	61½
20,000	do	61¼
2,000	Mo. State 6s	69¾
10,000	do	70
1,000	do	70¼
13,000	Cal. State 7s	132
1,000	Hud. R 3d M	121
8,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	30
1,000	Chic. & N. W. I. B.	100
25,000	Amer. Gold	132⅛
15,000	do	132⅜
150,000	do	132¼
4,000	do	132⅛
25	Bank of Commerce.	103½
50	Canton Co	27¼
250	do	27⅜
100	Cumb. Coal. Prf	21⅞
700	do	22
300	do	22¼
100	do	22⅛
200	Quicksilv. M. Co	40
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	191
50	do s10.	191
25	do	192
100	do	193
300	do	196
25	do	196¼
100	do b30	197
100	do	196½
160	do	196¼
200	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R	119
100	do s10.	119⅛
100	do b10.	119¼
200	Erie Railway	96½
2400	do	96
100	do b10	96
200	do b10	96⅛
150	Erie R. Pref b10.	103
200	do	102¾
1200	Hudson R. R. snwk	170
850	do s10	160
50	do s10	164
100	do snwk	169
100	do snw	168
100	do c	176
100	do c	177
300	do	177
200	do	178
250	Harlem R. Pref	101
200	do s10	101

200	Harlem R	105¼
2800	do	105
1000	do b10.	105
1200	do	104¾
100	do	104⅞
200	do s30.	104¼
200	Reading R	103¾
100	do b10	104
1200	do	104
100	Mich. Cen. R b10.	109⅜
125	do	109⅛
8	do	110
600	M. S. & N. I	79¾
100	do	80
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115
100	do	115¼
52	Panama R	188
300	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	107
500	do	106¾
100	do b10.	107
400	do	106⅞
500	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	86
300	Clev. & Pitt. R.	86⅞
2400	do	87
200	do	87¼
100	do b10	87¼
500	do b15	87⅜
400	do b60	88
6	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	155
25	Gal. & Chi. R.	93¾
500	do	94
100	do b10	94¼
50	do b30	94¼
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	111
500	do	111¼
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	96⅜
400	do	95¾
400	do	95⅞
100	do s10	95¾
100	do b10	96
100	do s30	95¾
200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	114
200	do b60	115¼
100	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	61
500	do b30	60¾
500	do	60
150	do	59⅞
350	do	59⅞
150	do	59¾
10	M. & P. DuC. 1st Pr.	110
50	M. & P. DuC. 2d Pref.	78
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	67
100	do	67¼
100	do	67¼
100	do b10	67¼
150	A. & T. H. R.	44
200	A. & T. H. R. Prf.	72
400	Chic. & N. W. R.	29
100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	90

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s	70
300	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅝
100	Pacific Mail	197
200	do c	196½
50	do s10	196¼
50	do b3	196⅜
500	Erie Railway c	96⅜
1200	do	96¼
100	do s10	96½
100	do s10	96
600	do b3	96¼
100	do snw	96⅛
200	Erie R. Prf.	103
50	Hudson R. R. c	179
1000	Harlem R. b10	105
800	do	105⅛
500	do	105
1000	do s10.	105¼

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	119⅜
200	do s5.	119
200	do	119
100	M. S. & N. I. R. c	79⅜
200	do	79⅜
200	do b10	79⅞
200	Ill. Cen. R.	107
300	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅜
200	do	87⅜
300	Mil. & P. Du C.	59⅜
100	do s10	59⅞
100	do b10	59⅜
200	T. H. & Alt. Pref.	73
100	do b5	73¼
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	94
100	do b10	94¼
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	96
100	do b3	96

SATURDAY, July 11—P. M.

The market for Gold Coin opened steady this morning at about the closing figure of Friday afternoon, but after selling at 132½ at the Stock Exchange Board, the price fell off on the Street to 131½ ₩ cent. The export of Specie for the week is only $402,000 of all descriptions. The rates of Exchange on London, after the sailing of the steamers at noon, were also ½@1 ₩ cent. weaker—quoted 144½@145 ₩ cent.—but little actual business after the mail left. There appeared to be an extra offering of Money to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent. The Stock market was generally firm, with special signs of buoyancy in Hudson River, Pacific Mail, Erie, Pittsburgh and Harlem. On the Street, at 3½ o'clock, the following figures were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	132⅝	131⅞	Harlem Pref.	104¼	109
U.S. 6s, 1881	105⅜	105⅛	Mich. Central	109⅜	109½
N. Y. Central	118⅞	119¼	Mich. Southern	79⅜	79⅝
Erie	95⅜	96½	Mich Guarant'd	115	116
Erie Preferred	103	103	Illinois Central	106⅝	107
Hudson	179	179	Pittsburgh	86⅞	88⅛
Pacific Mail	190	198½	Fort Wayne	67⅛	67⅛
Harlem	104¼	107	Rock Island	95¼	96
Canton	27⅜	27¼	Northwest	29¼	29
Prairie du Chien	59½	59⅞	Galena	93	94
Treas. Cer., new	99	98⅞	Reading	104⅛	104

The payments into the Treasury to-day on account of the 5-20 years Stock, amount to $581,350, of which $463,500 was from the Loan Agency, and $117,850 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	108	Ocean	98
Union	116	American Exchange	105
America	120	Bank of the Republic	109
Tradesmen's	107	Bank of North Amer.	105
National	104	Metropolitan	110
State of New-York	103	Citizens'	100
Commerce	103	Corn Exchange	109
Mechanics' Bank, Ass.	96	Continental	86
New-York Exchange.	110	Commonwealth	93

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	105	Al. & T. H. firsts	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	102	A & T. H. 2ds. pref.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	Al. & T. H 2ds, Inc.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	124	Chic. & N W S F.	105
Erie fourths, '80	105	Chi. & N.W. Int. F.	100
Erie fifths, '88	104	Chi. & N.W. 1st m. 2d ser.	87
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	58
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77½
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	117	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91¾
Hud. R. thirds, '75	121	Gal. & Chic. firsts	102
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	110	Chi. & R I. firsts	106½
Har. seconds, '64	102½	Clev. & Tol S. F.	105
Mich. Cen. '69 '72	116	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Mich. C. New 1st, '82	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Chic., Bur. & Q firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
Mch. So. seconds	101	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	97
N. Ind. R., Gosh. Line '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Illinois Central '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	59½

The Stock Exchange Brokers have contributed altogether Ten Thousand Dollars to the United States Sanitary Commission, of which $5,000 is the individual contribution of Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, and $5,000 by the regular Stock Exchange Board.

The Earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in July were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$5,543 68	$7,382 08
Freight	22,442 19	20,653 17
Total	$27,985 87	$28,035 25

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in July, by the New-York State canals, in the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	88,800	1,197,100	917,600	7,200
1863	43,300	799,300	1,124,300	—
	Dec. 45,400	Dec. 397,600	Inc. 206,700	Dec. 7,200

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th July inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	476,600	8,740,100	4,597,500	419,700
1863	445,500	6,435,300	7,938,400	55,700

Markets.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 10.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 14,000 bushels good Chicago Spring, at $1 09, and 4,000 bushels Red Winter Indiana, at $1 28; last night 17,500 Winter Red Indiana at $1 26, and 2,000 bushels White Canada, at $1 45; the latter is considered above the market. CORN held at 60c. without sales. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—100 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—974 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 10.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales all on private terms. CORN in fair demand; sales 74,000 bush. at 56c.@56½c. OATS and other grains quiet. WHISKY held at 44c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 196,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 11—1 P. M.

FLOUR market dull and nothing doing. CORN quiet; sales 40,000 bushels at 57c.@58c. OATS and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 240,000 bush. Wheat, 195,000 bush. Corn, 130,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bush. Wheat, 116,000 bush. Corn, 37,000 bush. Oats, and 7,000 bush. Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 11.

FLOUR dull and unsettled. WHEAT steady, at $1 55 for White and $1 45 for Red. CORN dull. PROVISIONS active. WHISKY 47c.@47½c.

LAW REPORTS.

Seventh-avenue Railroad Case.

OPINION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

COURT OF APPEALS, Albany—Before a Full Bench.

The People and Others vs. John Kerr and Others.

—WRIGHT, J.—Having carefully examined the case, I shall content myself by stating, without elaboration, the conclusions reached:

1. The authority conferred on the defendants by the act of April 9, 1860, to construct, operate and use a railroad for the conveyance of passengers, for compensation, through, upon, and along certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, was not an invalid exercise of legislative power, in the absence of any constitutional inhibition or restraint. The Legislature has entire control of any public rights in the highways or streets, and what it authorizes, so that it be constitutional, cannot be complained of by the Attorney-General or any one else.

2. The act referred to authorizes the defendants to construct and use a railroad track, but makes no provision for compensation to the Corporation of the City of New-York or to the owners of lots fronting on the streets to be traversed by the track. Because the act does not provide for compensation either to the Corporation or the adjacent land-owners, but the defendants are empowered to use the streets for the transportation of passengers in carriages run on iron rails, without making compensation to any one, it is insisted that the constitutional inhibition which forbids the taking of private property for public use, "without just compensation," applies to the case. Conceding, however, that the laying down of iron rails in the public streets, without any change of grade, and running carriages thereon by horse power, for the use and accommodation of City passengers, is a material enlargement and change of the nature of the peculiar public easement, and a *taking* of the property of the owners of the soil of the street, within the meaning of the constitutional provision, it is necessary before the validity of the act can be questioned by the Attorney-General, or the other plaintiffs in this action, that the rights of the latter or of the Municipal Corporation should be those of absolute owners of the fee of the land embraced within the street. Indeed, if the City Corporation owns the streets in the same manner and to the same extent as an individual does his lands and its property in them [is] of such a character as to be protected by the constitutional limitation upon the right of eminent domain, the action cannot be sustained. The Corporation is made a defendant upon the allegation that it is about to consent to the construction of the railroad track by Kerr and his associates. If it owns the streets—if the absolute fee be in the Corporation—and it assents to the additional burden, it removes any constitutional objection to the law. The Attorney-General certainly could not be heard to maintain that that was a public nuisance which is authorized by a constitutional act of the Legislature.

3. The plaintiffs, other than the people, have no property, estate, or interest in the land forming the bed of the streets in front of their respective premises, to be protected by the constitutional limitation upon the right of eminent domain. The streets in question were voluntarily or compulsorily, and upon due compensation made therefor, transferred from the individual proprietors to the Corporation, in fee, according to the 178th section of the act of 1813 relating to the City (2 R. L., 409 to 416.) It is found as a fact, and conceded, that under this act of 1813 all the lands in the several streets on which the plaintiffs are abutting land owners were either taken for streets, under section 178 of that act, under compulsory appraisal, or ceded by the lot owners upon an agreed valuation pursuant to such section. Unlike our highway acts, which condemned to public use a mere easement only, (2 R. L., 275,) this statute provided for the "relinquishment of the lands and premises" constituting such streets by the original proprietors, and that upon the final confirmation by the Supreme Court of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, the corporation should become and be seized in fee simple of said lands and premises. After such relinquishment and vesting of the fee in the City Corporation, no property, estate or interest in the land, included in the streets opened under the act, remained in the adjacent proprietors. The possibility that the public use, for which the land was taken, might cease, is not, I think, to be deemed as leaving in the persons from whom it was taken a right to have the land again in that event (Heyward vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, 3 Seld., 314.) An interest, though technically vested, so limited as to be subsequent in point of enjoyment to a prior present ownership that may last forever, is not to be regarded as property, or entitled, as such, to immunity from destruction at the will of the Government. If, however, it were conceded that those from whom the land was taken have some remote reversionary right, in case the street shall cease to be used as highways, the possibility of reverter is too remote and contingent to be of any appreciative value.

4. The streets in question are not owned by the Corporation of New-York. The Corporation cannot sell or dispose of them, or even divert them to private use. Any and all title or interest which the City has in them is held for public use; is *public* property, and not private or municipal. By an exercise of State power they were taken or confiscated to public use, and compensation made for them not from any fund levied on the Corporation or its corporate property, or on the City or its inhabitants generally, but by an exercise of the taxing power of the State. The Legislature acted under its taxing power in raising the fund or means of payment. It cannot be known that a single City corporator contributed any sum toward the purchase; and for anything that appears, the streets in question may have been wholly paid for by non-residents. By force of the statute of 1813 the Corporation became seized in fee of the land embraced within the streets, not absolutely as private or corporate property, but in trust for public use. The fee being vested in the Corporation, the statutory command and authority followed to take possession and hold the streets "*in trust* that the same be appropriated and kept open as public forever, in like manner as the other public streets in said City are, and of right ought to be (2 R. L., p. 408, §§ 177, 178.) It would be strange, indeed, if these streets belonged to the City and [were] beyond public control, when they were acquired by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, [and] were confiscated to public use, when vested in the Corporation, by the proceeding to open them. I am clearly of the opinion that the City Corporation has no *property* in the streets of a character to be protected by the constitutional limitations upon the right of eminent domain. It is perhaps unnecessary in this case to consider the question whether in other streets of the City, not opened under the act of 1813, the Corporation has a *property* in them to be thus protected; but if it were, my conclusions would be the same. Whether the fee or ownership of the bed of the ancient streets was originally vested in the Government or the land was taken, and condemned for public use, under colonial or State acts upon paying to the proprietors a compensation for the soil or easement, or was voluntarily ceded to the public, it seems plain to me that the Corporation has no property in the soil of the streets to be constitutionally protected against the acts of the State in regulating their use. It cannot be pretended that the absolute title and estate in the land embraced within the streets have ever been granted to the Corporation from any source. Whatever estate or interest it holds, either conferred by the DONGAN Charter, or by the State, is in trust for the public use. It is not a trustee for the inhabitants of the City alone, but for the whole people. The Corporation may exercise this trust—it may have control over the public streets or the power of regulating their use, but that is not corporate property, nor has the Corporation or any of its corporators, a private interest therein or a right to derive profit therefrom.

5. The effect and object of the act of 1813, in relation to the streets in question, were to establish a public trust for the benefit of the whole people. All public streets or highways are for the use of the people of the whole State, whether located in town or country. The interest in such use, or the ownership thereof, is *publici juris*. It is a prevalent notion that the inhabitants of the City have some distinct and peculiar right to the use of the streets, not pertaining to the whole people, and that the Corporation having paid for them, they are, in a sense, corporate property, and the right to govern and regulate their use a sort of corporate franchise. But this is an erroneous view; as has been seen in regard to the streets opened under the act of 1813, compensation was made not from the City treasury, or from corporate property, but the fund for payment was raised by an exercise of the taxing power of the State. So also as to other streets, no compensation has been paid by the municipality, whether they were originally vested in the Government, or under Colonial or State acts, opened by the exercise of the right of eminent domain. The character which the corporation has uniformly sustained, has been that of trustee for the public. It was as such trustee that the State in 1793 conveyed to it all its title, estate and interest in such streets. (Greenleaf's Laws.)

The interest in the use of the streets bring *publici juris*, the power of governing and regulating such uses is vested in the Legislature, as the representative of the whole people. It is a part of the governmental or political power of the State, in no way held in subordination to the Municipal Corporation. If the Legislature could not authorize the use of the streets in the way prescribed in the act of April, 1860, the power exist *nowhere*. The permission of the Municipal Government, the mere creature existing at the will of the State, would add nothing to the power. I know of no restraint upon legislative action unless it can be found in the Constitution, and there is nothing there but the limitation on the exercise of the right of eminent domain. The City Corporation, as freeholder of the streets in trust for public use as highways, is but an agent of the State. Any control which it exercises over them, or the power of regulating their use, is a mere police or governmental power delegated by the State, subject to its control and direction, and to be exercised in strict subordination to its will. The Corporation, as such, has no franchise in connection with the use of the streets for the transportation of passengers. Whatever power or authority it possesses in respect to the carriage of persons for hire, was derived from acts of the State Legislature, which power may be resumed by the grantor, at its pleasure. I am aware that what is called the franchise for carrying persons for hire over the streets of the City, and for receiving a pecuniary recompense for the enjoyment of this privilege by others, as claimed to have been enjoyed by the Corporation from time immemorial, and to have been one of the privileges or franchises confirmed to it by the Montgomerie Charter. But this rests in mere claim. Neither of the ancient charters granted to the City Corporation the office of carrier of persons, or any power of licensing, or receiving fees from others for the privilege. The Montgomerie charter did indeed grant to the corporation "the office of carriage, carriage and postage of all goods, wares, merchandise, and other things to be carted or carried in or through said city, or any part thereof," (Mont. Charter, § 19.) But it has not been supposed that even this was an irrevocable grant of property.

I discover no obstacle, therefore, to State legislation in respect to the use as well of public streets and highways in the City as in the country. The power which the Municipal Corporation holds and exercises in controlling and regulating the use of the streets of New-York has been delegated to it by the State. It is a grant of governmental power, for local purposes, subject to the control of the supreme power in the State. The Legislature may at any time resume the power delegated.

It is not necessary that the Courts should maintain or even approve of the policy and justice of that species of legislative interference with the local affairs of a great municipality which the act under consideration discloses. The question is simply one of *power*. I cannot doubt that the power exists with the State Legislature, without the consent or license of the Municipal Corporation to so control the use of the public streets of the City as to authorize the construction of a railroad track therein, on which City passengers may be transported for hire. It can make no difference with the question that the right granted is in the nature of a francise, for it proceeds from the sovereign. The judgment of the Supreme Court should be affirmed.

All the Judges concurred substantially in the foregoing opinion.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The following wills have, during the week ending July 11, been duly admitted to probate: Luther R. Coe, Mary B. Tabele, E. R. Morrill, Daniel W. Norris, Columbus Harkins, Charlotte M. S. Conner, Wm. Inglis, Henry Carter, Caroline H. Russell, Rachel Reneine, John W. Fisk, Alexander Hutton, Leonard W. Kipp, Michael A. Rapetti, Cecilia A. Garrigue, Edward Doughty. None of these wills contain any items of public importance.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Clerke.

The People ex rel George Opdyke, Mayor, &c., vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.—We think the order appealed from should be modified so as to order a mandamus to issue to the Comptroller, directing him to unite with the Mayor in designating the four papers having the largest daily circulation generally.

The People ex rel Cummings H. Tucker vs. George Opdyke, Mayor, &c.—Decision of the Special Term affirmed, without costs.

Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd—Three Cases—Order appealed from reversed, and order of arrest vacated, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth, C. J., and Justices Moncrief and White.

The Persse & Brooks' Paper Works vs. Willett.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Opinion by BOSWORTH, Chief Justice.

Before Justices Robertson, White and Barbour.

Hauft vs. Poliman.—Judgment and order denying motion for a new trial affirmed in case the plaintiff elects to reduce his damages, &c., &c.

Opinion by ROBERTSON, J.

Baldwin vs. Kinwell.—Judgment reversed; the order of reference vacated unless the parties consent to its standing, and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

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To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Marsh is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that there was no fighting yesterday beyond a few unimportant skirmishes, but that our forces were in a position to advance and give battle when the proper time should arrive. On Friday our cavalry forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown on the right, and beyond Bakersville on the left.

Our special correspondent at Hagerstown, with Gen. Couch's command, telegraphs that the rebels commenced evacuating that place at 6 o'clock on Friday evening—their rear guard leaving at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Their force, he says, was divided into three columns, each column marching in the direction of the Upper Potomac, and taking three different roads. Not a man, wounded or well, was left behind. The rebels admitted that they were short of ammunition and provisions. The impression was that they had retreated to Williamsport, but this is improbable, as Williamsport is reported in our possession. It is likely they took roads leading in the direction of Antietam, as all our accounts agree in massing the rebel force there.

The cooperation of Gen. Kelly with Gen. Meade is indicated in the following paragraphs from the Washington *Intelligencer*, of Thursday: "We are informed by dispatches from Gen. Kelly's headquarters to-day, that he made the march of forty miles to Hancock in one day, and that a small detachment of his cavalry, under Capt. Greenfield and Lieut. Kelly, captured a team of fifteen wagons, sixty mules, two officers, twenty men and twenty horses, yesterday, within four miles of Williamsport. He had four men wounded, none killed. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded."

In speculating upon the movements of the rebels, the Washington *Star* of Friday says: "From the fact that Lee did not make his stand at South Mountain, a strong defensive position, but allowed our forces to occupy Boonsboro, it would appear that he has made his line rather to protect his crossing when the river shall be fordable, than to seek a battle on the Maryland side. Perhaps, also, the presence of Couch on the Chambersburgh road, with a considerable force, may have had something to do with Lee's declension to make a stand at South Mountain Unless, however, Lee should seek a battle by attacking, or should show a disposition to get away across the river, we think it quite possible that a collision may not occur as soon as seems to be anticipated by some, as Meade is certainly gaining strength relatively by delay, beyond what the enemy will be able to, and thus he has no occasion to precipitate a battle. On the high ground near Williamsport, on the Maryland side, Lee has a good defensive position, though not equal to that yielded by him at South Mountain. The road approaching Williamsport from Hagerstown (six miles distant) is an excellent one, but the roads from Boonsboro to Williamsport are both inferior mud roads."

The whole of the artillery at the battle of Gettysburgh was commanded by Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut, who writes that all of the reserve artillery was brought up, and the rebels fought with the greatest desperation, charging up to the very muzzles of his guns, and shooting his gunners; but their desperation and recklessness could not save them. In some cases they would charge upon a battery and disable every man at the guns, and would then either be destroyed or driven back by our own equally determined heroes. Gen. Tyler had a splendid horse shot under him, but he with his Staff escaped injury. He says that the rebels, notwithstanding their terrible loss and overwhelming defeat, retreated in good order, and with no loss of cannon or equipments, owing to the severe discipline of their army.

We have this morning, from our own correspondent, a full confirmation of the glorious news of the surrender of Vicksburgh. The main facts of the surrender are as already stated. Our latest advices from the fallen stronghold are to the 5th inst., at which time the prisoners had not been started for their destination, understood to be Talladega, Ala. Many of them are understood to be desirous to take the oath of allegiance, and to come North. The latest reports from Joe Johnston are, that he is rapidly retreating, and that *Gen. Sherman is in hot pursuit.* This indicates a determination on the part of Gen. Grant to clear the rebels entirely from the State of Mississippi. An offer of assistance has also been sent by Gen. Grant to Gen. Banks.

The rebels under Morgan, now on a raid in Indiana, reached Vienna, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and burned the depot and railroad bridge there. He then moved in the direction of Madison. He is said to be in much haste.

Col. Moore, of the Twenty-fifth Michigan, repulsed the forces of Morgan on July 4, at Green River bridge. He was attacked vigorously and determinedly, but nobly maintained his ground to the last, and the rebels were forced to retire, with a loss of fifty killed and two hundred wounded. Our loss was six killed and twenty-three wounded. Col. Moore's horse was shot under him.

From the reports of fishermen who have arrived in Boston, it appears certain that one of the rebel pirate steamers is on our coast committing depredations. The whaling schooner *Rienzi*, from Princeton, was destroyed by her on the 8th of July. Other vessels are also reported captured and destroyed.

The Montreal *Advertiser*, after announcing Vallandigham's arrival at Halifax, states that he will soon go to Niagara Falls, where he will remain for the present, taking good care to keep on the Canada side.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship [illegible] passed Cape Race on Friday, on her way to Quebec, with advices from Europe to the 3d inst. The news is unimportant. The rebels are reported to have made proposals to the Spanish Government for recognition, with the sanction and support of the French Emperor, but no authority for the report is given. In the Liverpool market, cotton was firmer but quiet, and rates unchanged. Breadstuffs were heavy with a downward tendency. Provisions were dull and unchanged. Consols were quoted at 92@92¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Draft was commenced in this City yesterday. A list of the names drawn will be found on the 6th page of this morning's Times.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that coal shippers have stated that the present advance in the price of coal will be only temporary, and that the price, as soon as the present excitement is over, may fall lower than it was before the advance. The increase of price was caused by the action of the coal operatives, who agreed to send regiments to the field and provide for a temporary suspension of operations in the mining regions.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday finished up the most important business of the term, and adjourned to the first Monday in August.

Business was less active in Breadstuffs on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was quoted up 3@4c. per pound. Pork was in good request, but somewhat unsettled. Transactions in other kinds of Provisions, as well as in Coffee, Rice, Seeds, Teas, Oils, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hides, Skins, Hops, and Wool were restricted. Sugar, Molasses, and Tallow were more freely purchased. Whisky was salable and steady. Freights were inactive. There were 615 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Meade's Army.

Ill-informed and impatient people are already giving vent to their ignorance and impatience, by complaining that Gen. Meade has not again fallen upon the retreating army of the rebels. Having resisted Lee's attack at Gettysburgh, and compelled his retreat, they think that Gen. Meade should have given him chase next day, or at least within a week, and completed the work which he had so gloriously begun.

We have great confidence in Gen. Meade's judgment in this matter; and as, in his excellent letter which we published yesterday, he set forth his purpose to give his "whole energies to the determined prosecution of the war," it may be relied upon that he will neither neglect his own duty nor dilly-dally with the rebels.

Nothing is easier than to talk about "chasing up" a rebel army situated as has been that of Lee, and few things are harder to do. Lee's army suffered tremendously in the great battles of the first three days of July, but Gen. Meade's gallant army also suffered severely. Lee had a shorter line of retreat toward the Potomac than it was possible for Meade to pursue. And had Meade instantly given chase, Lee could, with a small force, have held the gaps of the South Mountain, and there inflicted great damage, and probably a disastrous repulse, upon our advancing columns. These are but a tithe of the difficulties in the way of such a mad pursuit as some unmilitary people cry for.

Even a second defeat to the rebels such as that at Gettysburgh might have been indecisive of the fate of the rebel army. But Gen. Meade is undoubtedly manœuvring with the intention of making his present campaign *decisive.* It were better that he should be a fortnight, or a month, or three months, in bringing the campaign to a headway, and *then* secure a victorious issue, than that he should fight half-a-dozen hasty and indecisive battles in a week. The object of a war, of this war and of all wars, is not merely to kill men, nor to kill them at all, if it can be avoided, but to produce successful results.

Gen. Meade is engaged in a stupendous campaign, and his operations are gigantic, whether viewed with regard to the army he wields, the enemy he has to encounter, the spaces which the campaign covers, or the objects he aims to achieve. And having won such a great success as he did in the opening of his campaign, the public should not, at such a moment as this, indulge in ignorant and childish impatience, but may rest assured that every energy of his nature, and every faculty of his genius will be bent to the utmost to secure a decisive triumph, and to secure it as speedily as is possible.

The Confederacy and Slavery.

John Bright lately made a speech upon American affairs, speaking again as heretofore in our favor. He drew his argument for hoping that we should succeed, from the cotton trade—telling his hearers that the trade of Lancashire, "as they all knew, had been for some years resting on a most insecure foundation;" that the supply of cotton from America must always have been insufficient and insecure, because there was a want of labor at the South which could not be remedied under a state of Slavery, and that it was Slavery, therefore, which had made the production of cotton insufficient and insecure; but let the Union be restored and Slavery abolished, and free laborers would flow to the South, and this want would be supplied. He spoke of the question "as one of business, though he was glad that in this case business coincided with high sentiment and high morality."

This being the case, of course the London *Times* disagreed with Mr. Bright. If his views of business had coincided with pure selfishness and secession, he might have looked for approval from that quarter. But as it is, Mr. Bright is denounced as one who "urges the prosecution of a war which the Government of his country, of France, and even of Russia, desire to see brought to an end."

The inference is, that they desire to see the Slave Confederacy advanced to power, and established among the community of nations. We hear no more of late about the success of the rebellion insuring the abolition of Slavery. There was plenty of such talk at the first, but events have swept it all down into oblivion.

With every month the purpose of the rebels to maintain their hold upon their slaves has become more fixed, more desperate. The same mail which brings us Mr. Bright's speech brings us, published in the European papers, the address of a hundred rebel parsons who held a conference at Richmond, which reiterates the old absurdities on the Slavery question, as if the world did not know their absurdity. These clergymen declare that Southern Slavery "is not incompatible with our holy Christianity;" that the "condition of the slaves is not wretched, as Northern fictions would have men believe, but prosperous and happy;" that "Abolitionism is an interference with the plans of Divine Providence," &c., &c., *ad nauseam.*

None of these ministers look forward to the abolition of Slavery as a result of the success of the rebellion. What rebel does or ever has? Some of their sympathizers, who sought a way to harmonize present interest with their previous philanthropic declarations, have imagined such a thing. But the South declares that she has "substituted for the words Liberty, Fraternity and Equality, the words Slavery, Subordination and Government," and every movement indicates that she has clenched her hand in a death-grip upon the black flag of Slavery, and will not let go her hold even though she sink herself beneath the waves of destruction.

This is the war that we are waging. These are the results to which events are tending. Either the slave system, with its barbarous laws and its lawless atrocities, with its denial of the principles which are the hope of humanity and its claim to erect again the idols which Christianity has overturned, is to succeed in forcing its recognition upon the civilized world, or that "golden sun of liberty" shall yet arise over a restored Union and a Government more powerful than ever before, because throughout the land there shall be no slave.

Use of Balloons in War.

An item of news, received from Washington a short time since, was to the effect that the "Aeronautic Corps" of the Army of the Potomac had been dispensed with, and the balloons and inflating apparatus had been sent back to that city. It does not appear whether it is intended, but it is evidently implied by the form in which this announcement is made, that balloons have been found of no value in the conduct of military operations, or at least not of sufficient value to justify the expense and trouble of them. This will excite some surprise, for the public has been led to put considerable confidence in balloon reconnoissances from facts heretofore given. And the rare use made by the rebels of similar means of observation has always been attributed to their lack of fit material for the construction of balloons and for the preparation of gas to inflate them. There is not more than one authenticated case of a balloon reconnoissance by the rebels since the war began, and that occurred in its early stages. If they satisfied themselves by one experiment of the inapplicability of balloons to purposes of war in this country they deserve credit for dropping them so soon and avoiding the expense.

Frequent attempts have been made in past wars to obtain knowledge of the movements of an enemy by the use of balloons. Louis Napoleon employed them, and, it was alleged, with success, in his Italian campaign. But there has never been so liberal, thorough and systematic an attempt to make this means of military observation available as by the United States Government in the present war. Fortunately, there was quite an aeronautic mania prevailing in the country just previously to the war. La Mountain had made his celebrated sail through the air from St. Louis to Lake Ontario; and he had a number of rivals and competitors in different parts of the country, of equal capacity and daring. There were several balloons built or building; and when the war broke out these were diverted from their objectless aerial voyages, and their owners, who had got to styling themselves "Professors," found profitable employment in the service of the Government, spying out the ways of the rebels in their approaches toward Washington.

An Aeronautic corps was organized in the early months of the war, and it has followed the army in all its wanderings, from the Potomac to the Peninsula and back again, and all through the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns, until last week, when it appears to have been sent to the rear in disgrace. A history of the Aeronautic corps, and the incidents of its service with the Army of the Potomac, would be very interesting; and it is to be hoped that some one competent to the task has been along with the corps through all the campaigns, and will give to the country and to science the benefit of his observations. It will be found, perhaps, that the use of balloons has not been wholly barren of results, and that their partial failure, if such is the final judgment of our military leaders, is owing to the heavily wooded character of the State of Virginia, where they have been used, whose dense forests screen so much of the movements of armies from view. In a prairie or champaign country, it is easy to understand that the attitude so ordinarily and easily reached in a balloon would enable an observer to gather in every movement of an army, down to that of brigades and regiments, in every direction within the range of vision. This would be an advantage of infinite importance, if possessed by one side and denied to another, in an impending conflict.

There are three specific achievements, we now call to mind, of the Aeronautic corps of the Army of the Potomac. 1. It was a balloon reconnoissance that first made known the abandonment by the rebels of the batteries that had so long blockaded the lower Potomac. 2. It was by means of balloon reconnoissances that the configuration and strength of the rebel works at Yorktown were obtained, and McClellan's approaches governed. 3. And it was by the same important aid, by the acknowledgment of Gen. McClellan, that the battle of Fair Oaks was fought and won. The aid of balloons in this great struggle was of incalculable value. The sudden rise of the Chickahominy River had separated the attacked portion of the Union army from its supports, and rendered intercommunication by ordinary means, with the view to the proper direction of reinforcements, slow and difficult. Professor Lowe made repeated ascensions while the fight was in progress, noted particularly the relative positions of the contending forces; and his observations, telegraphed to headquarters, were the basis of orders of battle. An incident of aeronautic and telegraphic achievement marked the close of the battle of Fair Oaks, which it is well to recall. It was described thus by a special correspondent of the Times with the army when the battle occurred:

> "One of the most remarkable occurrences of the army has this moment taken place. Park Spring, the telegraphic operator situated in Prof. Lowe's balloon, *at an elevation of one thousand feet*, with one end of the telegraphic wire attached to an instrument in the car, *is freely and rapidly communicating with the Department at Washington.* The Secretary of War *is now accurately acquainted with the present position of the two armies*, and will know immediately if any change takes place."

The balloons advanced with the army to the front of Richmond, and hovering in the air day after day, seemed to the anxious people of the long beleaguered city the sure presages of an evil fate soon to burst upon their devoted town. The presence of these aerial observatories never failed to rouse the ire of rebel artillerists, whether on the Potomac, Chickahominy or Rappahannock; and many a rifled cannon shot has been sent hurtling through the air in the effort to puncture them. From first to last, however, they have been unharmed, and no loss of life, it is believed, has attended their use in all the time of their employment by the Army of the Potomac.

What Intervention Means.

In our Havana correspondence, published yesterday, there occurs a somewhat remarkable and instructive document—the decree of confiscation or sequestration issued by the French functionary in Mexico. From it may be gotten an idea of the beneficent workings of French intervention. It provides that sequestration will be imposed upon all the real estate and personal property of such Mexicans as adhere to their own country; and in this category are comprised not merely such as "carry arms against the French intervention," but also such as are in a "state of hostility against France"—whatever that means—and even such as had fled from their homes for fear of the invader and had not returned to them at the date of the issue of the decree. The political prefect of each State, an appointee and tool of the invaders, with three other persons, appointees and tools of his, are to form a committee to designate the individuals thus subject to confiscation, and to make out lists of their real and personal property. This will doubtless furnish the French Government and its allies, the Mexican traitors, a large amount of plunder; while the method of its execution will furnish room for the practice of a prodigious amount of corruption, and the exercise of a merciless and malignant social persecution.

The chief functionary in this infamous business, Monsieur Budin, proclaims, in true French fashion, the honorable and beneficent character of the invasion. He carries out a policy at once "frank and disinterested;" he desires to show the "favorable intentions of his Imperial Majesty toward Mexico;" he has no other wish than that of "bringing the country back to itself;" and, addressing Gen. Forey, he demands—"Was Mexico entitled to treat as deceptive the tranquilizing words which you addressed to it in the name of a Power, all of whose aspirations are for liberty, whose efforts and sacrifices have no other object but that of bearing the torch of civilization to oppressed peoples?"—to which question he himself instantly replies, "Evidently not."

This is what French intervention means in Mexico—the sequestration of all the property of all loyal Mexicans. If this country, split into sections and distracted and weakened by civil war, ever furnish an invitation to the strong hand of a foreign Power, among the first things done would be to confiscate the property of all American citizens who dared to defend their country and Government, or did not turn traitor to its flag.

The Rebel Conduct Toward Maryland.

Gen. Lee was in Maryland something less than a year ago, and is there again. He came this time, we may be sure, with very different plans and expectations from those which he had on his former entrance. Then he proposed to play the part of a liberator. He put forth an address on the 11th of September last at Hagerstown, informing the State of Maryland that the people of the South had "long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages which have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province;" and that his army was there to help them "throw off this foreign yoke" and "regain the rights" of which they had been "so unjustly deprived." Then he expected to receive large reinforcements on crossing the Potomac. He expected to have the aid of Marylanders in destroying railroads, and helping him to isolate Washington from the North, that he might seize it at his leisure.

All these ideas, we may be assured, were on this occasion banished from his mind. The chilling reception which he met on his last visit, the utter refusal of Maryland to aid him or to be liberated, and the joy with which she saw his columns driven again across the Potomac, opened his eyes to a state of things which he had not anticipated. This time he had no expectation of liberating any one. He came only with the strong hand, as an enemy open and avowed, and wasted no time on fine phrases or calls for help from those whose lands he ravaged. Indeed, he paid little attention to Maryland.

Her wrongs are as great as they were then. The "injuries and outrages" which so excited the "deepest sympathy" of the South are still unredressed; and yet Gen. Lee was silent about them all. He no longer expressed his confidence in the "lofty spirit" of the Marylanders; no longer promised them that they "should once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech," or announced that he "knew no enemies" among the sons of Maryland. He marched through Maryland as he would through Massachusetts, seizing on every hand what he needed.

This very change of attitude proved an element of strength for the rebel army. It frees them from the necessity of conciliating those who are their foes, but whom they deem to be their friends. They are freed from one great danger—that of expecting aid which never comes. The ground they stand on is firmer to their feet.

England and Japan.

It appears from the letters of our Japanese correspondent, that England is about to plunge into another of those little Eastern wars which have so often led to great results. The time has come when Japan must either atone for the offences of her people toward British subjects, or else suffer, and already a formidable squadron of English ships is assembled in Japanese waters to commence hostilities, should the government of the Tycoon evince any disposition to reject the ultimatum which the representative of Victoria at the Court of Yeddo has addressed to it.

The demands of this ultimatum are that the assassins of the two British seamen, killed in the Capital, and of Mr. Richardson, killed near Kanagawa, shall be tried and executed; that Japan shall pay a heavy pecuniary penalty in acknowledgment of her offences, and that a pecuniary compensation shall be made by her to the surviving relatives of the murdered.

Twenty days are allowed for an answer; but if the Japanese Government does not return a definite and categorical reply, within the period specified, coercive measures are threatened. Though thrice twenty days have elapsed since that missive was penned, it is not, however, probable that the threat has been yet carried out. At the time the British *Chargé's* note was presented, the Tycoon and his principal Ministers were far on their way to Miako, to visit the Mykado, or Spiritua Sovereign, and, as they have no telegraphs or railroads in Japan, immediate communication with them was out of the question. Under these circumstances, Mr. St. John Neal could hardly have had the temerity to give the signal for aggressive operations directly on the expiration of the term set forth in his ultimatum. Anxious as he may be to force on Japan the alternative of war or humiliation, he would certainly allow the Tycoon time to receive and reply to the British propositions. Forbearance to this extent would be necessary to justify coercion, and is even called for by the spirit of the dispatch which indicates that the Japanese Government should have twenty days to consider the nature of the requisitions, and to decide on them. The authorities at Yeddo did not, however, trust to the magnanimity of the British Minister. Ere the twenty days had expired, they solicited Mr. Pruyn, the American Representative, to obtain an extension of the original term, and, at his request, an additional fifteen days were granted, of which, doubtless, such other extensions have been made as will leave room for diplomacy to play its part before hostilities are commenced.

Nor need the British dread—if their real object is to infuse into the minds of these Asiatics a terror of foreigners, and a respect for treaty obligations—that the opportunity for so doing will be lost by the delay.

Europeans have been so accustomed to yield the most important points to the Japanese, that nothing short of the bombardment of one of their cities will succeed in convincing their Government that the barbarians are in earnest, and hence we may conclude that the demands of the ultimatum will be rejected, in the first instance, notwithstanding the threat of coercion, which will rather tend to rouse a martial and high-spirited nation to resistance, than to induce their submission.

The danger is in fact so imminent that it has spread consternation among the foreign residents, who apprehend a massacre, should war suddenly break out, and are preparing to leave as fast as they can. To allay this panic the British *Chargé* has addressed communications to the different foreign Consuls, promising protection to the natives of their respective States, and exhorting all to coperate with the civil and military authorities in providing for the safeguard of their persons and property.

As Americans have suffered no outrages at the hands of the Japanese, and have no wrongs to avenge, the position assumed by the American Minister is one of perfect neutrality, and we may be assured that his best efforts will be directed to bringing about an amicable arrangement between the litigant powers. No sanguine anticipation of his success need, however, be entertained; for even were the government of the Tycoon disposed to yield, the Princes, who are the real criminals, would not permit it; while the British are determined to proceed to extremities if ample atonement is not promptly made. But the Japanese may not be so culpable as the British allege, since the murders in question were, it is said, provoked by the arrogance of the English, and their contempt for the laws and customs of the people. The Japanese, also, are bitterly averse to all foreigners.

The conflict, if it come, will be the first that the Japanese have ever been engaged in with Europeans. But is it likely to be the last? It will doubtless be merely the prelude to a series of wars, the ultimate result of which must be the subjugation of this remote and flourishing empire by the conquerors of the "Great Mogul." The horoscope of Japan may be already cast. The fate of India—the fate that impends over China—the fate that, since the days of the Macedonian Alexander, has ever been the lot of all those semi-civilized Asiatic states which have had the misfortune to come into collision with the power of the West—such, in the future, will be the fate of Japan.

Equivocal Patriotism at Richmond.—We have indubitable evidence from the Richmond papers that there has again been extreme fright in the rebel capital recently. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 7th inst., compliments the alacrity with which, on the first notes of alarm, "the yeomanry," that is, the farmers and inhabitants generally of the adjacent country, flocked into the forts of Richmond and took position for its defence. They came in, of all ages, says the *Dispatch*, from the silver-haired veteran to the stripling youth, with squirrel guns and whatever other arms were handiest. The Richmond journal declines to say what number of these improvised, shot-gun warriors have resolved themselves into "a wall" around Richmond, lest Gen. Dix should become frightened and decline to seek destruction by throwing himself against their valor.

We need not doubt the influx into Richmond that the *Dispatch* thus announces. But we have a lurking suspicion that it was not "the safety of Richmond" that drew in such swarms of knights of all ages. It is much more probable that a remembrance of "Stoneman's raid" came back vividly to the rural districts, and that the *impromptu* patriots fled to the forts, fearing that *themselves*, not Richmond, would be "gobbled up."

Prussian Kaiserism.

The despotic sceptre which the Emperor Francis Joseph has wisely laid aside, William of Brandenburg is wielding recklessly. He is delighted with the usurped bauble as is a schoolboy with a new toy, and seems determined that his subjects shall have ample experience of its properties ere he retires to Carlsbad. Austria and Prussia have in fact suddenly changed places. The former has risen to the dignity of a constitutional monarchy, the latter has sunk into a despotism. In Prussia, neither press nor people any longer enjoys liberty. Since the closing of the Diet the law has become impotent, and the destinies of the nation have been at the mercy of the King.

The ordinance of the 1st of June has not been suffered to remain inoperative. The work of persecution has been commenced vigorously. Almost all the liberal journals in the kingdom have already received a first warning, and not a few of them a second. Even journals of the *Punch* and *Charivari* type are not exempt from the proscription, the *Kladderadatsch* and the *Observer on a Spree*, a little *farceur* about the size of a sheet of note paper, having received official notice as well as their more important cotemporaries. From the frivolous reasons generally assigned for these warnings, it may indeed be inferred that Von Bismark and his master intend to crush the opposition journals out of existence as soon as they possibly can. Thus the Magdeburg *Gazette* received its first warning, because it presumed to assert that the State was not in danger after the Government had declared the contrary. Another journal was warned for having ventured to allude to the evils which the infatuation of Charles the Tenth and Polignac had brought on France, although the names of their Prussian imitators were nowhere mentioned. A third journal was called to order because it had stated that Prussia was about to build ironclads, after the English model, notwithstanding that events in America had demonstrated that kind of vessel to be useless. While a fourth, the Thuringian *Gazette*, was actually warned for doing that which it had never done at all—for inserting that very paragraph of the Berlin protest against the gagging ordinance which it had been specially careful to omit. It had been warned, in fact, for no better reason than that such was the functionary's pleasure, and by virtue of some reason probably not more valid, this journal will receive its second warning, and then it can be arbitrarily suppressed. But the editor will, nevertheless, have his remedy. He can appeal from the decision of the District-President, the local tyrant, to the sovereign tyrant and his Minister-President, at Berlin. That is the highest privilege which the recent ukase concedes to the Liberal Press of Prussia. Why, the French Press is free, and its condition enviable, in comparison to that of this Teutonic kingdom now-a-days. In France, only the Minister of the Interior can issue *avertissements* and suppress journals; whereas, in Prussia, *twenty-seven* provincial despots are armed with these powers, and can pronounce sentence of death on the popular organs.

Nor are the corporations of the several cities treated with any more ceremony than the Press. Not only is the discussion of political topics forbidden them, but they must not even presume to communicate their grievances to the Crown. Neither the deputation from the municipality of Breslau, nor its petition, would be received by the King, while in Stettin threats were employed by the authorities to deter the town council from sending a remonstrance to Berlin against the dissolution of the Diet and the gagging ordinance.

It is apprehended, moreover, that the worst is yet to come; that as Article 63 of the Constitution has been violated to enable Von Bismark and his master to strangle the Liberal Press, so those articles which relate to the election of the Second Chamber, will be desecrated in order that a more obsequious and accommodating Assembly may be got together at the next session. An ordinance, for instance, which would make it necessary for the candidate to be resident during a certain term in the district which he aspired to represent, and requiring every member in office to pay over a half or a third of his salary to his substitute, would modify very much the composition of the Lower House, and materially weaken the popular party there. It will be time enough, however, to attend to these matters when the monarch shall have recruited his health and returned to his capital.

But why should any aggressions which William has perpetrated, or may perpetrate, against the liberties of the Prussian people induce surprise, since he denies freedom of speech even to his own son, and the heir-apparent to the throne? For having expressed at Dantzic his disapproval of the policy of the Government, the Crown Prince has been required to retract that opinion, or to resign the tioners and appointments which he has received from the State. The reply of the Prince was worthy of his destiny. He was ready to resign his dignities, and to withdraw from public life, but he would not retract his words of censure. Here is a man about whom Prussians may be hopeful. Here is a Hohenzollern fit to wield the sceptre of a constitutional kingdom.

The certainty of having such a King to rule over them, after the lapse of a few years, may tend to restrain the passions of the Prussian people, to render them patient under present oppression, and to avert revolution and anarchy from the realm during the period of WILLIAM's *régime*—who, if he should escape the fate of OTHO and BOMBALINO, must attribute his better fortune to being blessed with a son whose virtues could atone, in the estimation of the nation, for the follies of his sire.

MOVEMENTS OF JOHN MORGAN.

Particulars of the Capture of the Steamers J. T. McCoombs and Alice Dean.

Morgan Invades Indiana With 5,000 Cavalry.

CAPTURE OF CORYDON, IND.

Gen. Burnside's Preparations to Overtake Morgan.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 10.

Our dispatches from Louisville yesterday morning announced the capture of the steamers *J. T. McCoombs* and *Alice Dean*, at Brandenburgh, on Wednesday morning, by MORGAN's forces. We now give the following additional particulars of the capture of the steamers and the movements of MORGAN in the State of Indiana:

Five gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. GILLETT, HARDY, W. H. BLUNT, R. P. HALL and J. W. KESTNER, who were all of them passengers on board the steamer *J. T. McCoombs*, when she was captured by the rebels at Brandenburgh, arrived in this city last evening, having come direct from the captured town, and favor us with the following detail of events up to the time of their departure:

This steamer, which is, or rather was, a regular packet running in the Louisville and Henderson trade, stopped at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon as they came up the river, at Brandenburgh (as is their usual custom,) for the purpose of putting off and taking on passengers and freight. There was nothing unusual about the appearance of the place, nor had they heard that there was any danger apprehended from the approach of rebels; so that without a shade of suspicion they rounded to and drew up at the wharf-boat. The instant the boat touched, thirty or forty Confederate soldiers, fully armed and equipped, who had been concealed on the wharf-boat, jumped on board the steamer and took possession of the boat, the captain and crew being unarmed, and consequently powerless to offer any resistance. There were some forty or fifty passengers on the boat, and they were ordered on shore and secreted, while the engineers and pilots were kept on board, a guard being placed over them to see that they obeyed every order given by the rebel Captain in command. The boat still laid to at the wharf-boat, and there was at first some anxiety among the passengers to know what the next move of the rebels would be, but their object was soon made manifest, as in a short time the steamer *Alice Dean*, the pride of all Cincinnati River men, and the finest boat now running in the Memphis trade, came gracefully rounding the bend of the river. It was soon evident that the *Dean* intended making no stoppage at Brandenburgh, so the *McCoombs* was headed out just in time to touch her bows, when the rebels, who were still concealed on the *McCoombs*, jumped on board the *Dean* and effected the capture of that boat also. The passengers were then liberated, with instructions that they were not to leave the town, around which pickets had been posted to give warning of any approach, as well as to prevent the departure of those in the Before letting them go, however, they assured them that all private property would be respected, and they returned to the various owners about $10,000, which had been placed in the safe of the boat for safe-keeping. On going into the town they passed about thirty or forty more men in possession of the place, under the command of Capt. TAYLOR, formerly of Louisville; the force under his command forming the advanced guard of MORGAN's army.

About sundown, a rebel Lieutenant came down to Capt. BALLARD, of the *McCoombs*, and Capt. PEPPER, of the *Dean*, and told them he had the honor of informing them that Gen. JOHN MORGAN had arrived in the city, and had made the Ashcraft House his headquarters. Our informants made use of their time and the liberty which had been granted them in inspecting the rebel army and its equipments; they estimate the number of the rebels under MORGAN, their estimation being grounded on their own personal observation, at from six to seven thousand men, while at the same time it may possibly be ten thousand; but they believed their own calculation to be the more correct. The men were all in excellent condition, and were accompanied by a battery of eight 24-pounder steel rifled-guns. The same evening of the capture one of the guns was placed on the steamer *J. T. McCoombs*, and defences were hastily constructed on her bulwarks with baled hay.

The news of the capture having reached across the river, a company of Home Guards from Indiana, numbering about forty-five men, marched down to the river the next morning with a 6-pounder gun, and commenced firing across the river into the rebel encampment; but MORGAN sent a party of men to cross over the river some way down the stream, and these, by making a considerable detour, succeeded in coming unawares on the Home Guards in their rear, killing four of them and taking the rest prisoners. At a later hour MORGAN commenced transporting his men to the Indiana side, using the two captured boats for that purpose. In the afternoon of Wednesday, while they were engaged in the work, our informant succeeded in slipping out unperceived, and instantly set out toward New-Albany. They had not gone far before they saw an "iron-clad" gunboat coming down the river, which had been sent down by Commodore FITCH from New Albany, immediately on receipt of the news of the trouble. Hailing the boat, a yawl was sent on shore for the party, and they all went on board and went down the river toward the rebel encampment. When they got within about two miles of Bradenburgh, a rebel battery, which was planted on the shore, opened on them, while another battery, some way down, commenced throwing shells at them, at such a distance that the armament of the boat was useless to her, the rebels firing ten-second shells, while she had only five-second ones. Seeing that the rebel force was much greater than was supposed, and that a conflict with such overwhelming strength must be worse than useless, the gunboat rounded head up stream, and returned toward New-Albany. When she came to within five or six miles of that place she met the steamers *Gray Eagle* and *St. Louis* going down with some six or eight hundred men of the Seventy-first Indiana regiment on board. Steaming down the river again, the trio drew up about the same place as the gunboat had done on her first trip, received a similar fire from the land batteries, made a reconnoissance which convinced them that the five or six hundred men they had would make but a poor show against the rebel hordes massed together on either bank, and the whole party once more headed toward New-Albany, to wait for re-inforcements.

The rebels in Brandenburgh were very free in their conversations with the inhabitants. One rebel Captain stated without the least reserve that the real object they had in view was to cut the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, so as to cut off direct communication between Cairo and Louisville and Cincinnati, and this was only a precautionary measure for other and far more important military movements. They seem to anticipate a glorious time in Indiana, expressing the intention of burning and destroying everything that lies in the line of their march, irrespective of party or creed; so that it is possible our Butternut neighbors in Indiana may be induced to hold different views of their "outraged and ill-used, but misguided Southern brethren"—and may even be brought to regard them with feelings of bitterness and dislike. Brandenburgh itself is a little town situated high up on the crest of a hill; the majority of the inhabitants are said to be strongly secesh, while there are at the same time some few who are and have always been strong loyal men. Of these the most influential, perhaps, is Mr. ASHCROFT, proprietor of the Ashcroft House and of the wharf boat, and, in addition, holds the position of enrolling officer under the Conscription Act. This latter circumstance has rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the secesh inhabitants, and the arrival of their Southern friends gave them the idea that now was the time for them to rid themselves of the presence of a man they hated. Hastily collecting a crowd together they went to his house to take him out and hang him. He, however, hid away between the ceiling and the roof of his house until the search had been abandoned, and then, with the help of a friend, (unfortunately a Secessionist,) succeeded in effecting his escape.

Capt. BOWERS, commandant of the Naval Rendezvous at this place, received dispatches, yesterday afternoon, stating that the gunboats *Moose* and *Victory*, under the command of Commodore LEROY FITCH, were at that time just starting from New-Albany with the intention of engaging the enemy, and asking him (Capt. BOWERS) to send ample reinforcements to Louisville. Other dispatches state that gunboats are ascending the river from Cairo, while some of those stationed up the river are already on their way to the scene of action.

Dispatches were received at general headquarters last evening from Gen. BOYLE at Louisville, stating that the captain of one of the steamers captured by JOHN MORGAN, at Bradenburgh who, with his boat had been released, informs the General that MORGAN, on Wednesday and Wednesday night, with his steamer, crossed five thousand men and five thousand one hundred horses from Brandenburgh to the Indiana shore. MORGAN stated that his intention was to reach Indianapolis last evening, and burn the town; but the impression prevails at Louisville that MORGAN's purpose in invading Indiana, is to destroy the Federal stores at Jeffersonville, while others believe his object is to obtain horses and recruits in Southern Indiana.

Another dispatch states that MORGAN, after landing his force in Indiana, proceeded to Corydon, Ind., and after a skirmish with the Home Guards, in which two or three were killed, he captured the town. Gen. BURNSIDE all this time is not idle. A larger force of cavalry than MORGAN took with him, crossed the Ohio yesterday, following him up, and it was expected would overtake him during last night. The movements of infantry regiments and artillery, as well as the gunboats, are progressing satisfactorily; but of course we are not at liberty to give any particulars at present, but this much we can say, that from information in our possession they are sufficient, if their commanders are awake to their duty, to capture MORGAN and his whole band, which is known to be over 5,000 men and horses.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MORGAN.

The Depot and Railroad Bridge at Vienna Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, July 11.

MORGAN's forces reached Vienna on the Jeffersonville Railroad at 1 o'clock this morning.

MORGAN burned the depot and railroad bridge at Vienna, and is now moving in the direction of Madison, with the intention, it is supposed, of crossing the river at Grassy Flats.

Prisoners who escaped from BASIL DUKE's command at Vienna, say that the rebels are moving in great haste, and they think, from what they could learn of the raid, that it is MORGAN's intention to pass through Indiana and join LEE's forces in Virginia.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Destruction of the Whaling Schooner Rienzi.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 11.

The whaling schooner *Rienzi*, of Provincetown, was destroyed by a rebel steamer, July 8, at 7 P. M., 75 miles southeast from Gay Head.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., Saturday, July 11.

The United States bark *Ranger* has arrived here. She spoke, on the 10th inst., the schooner *Mary Ann Hayden*, with the crew of the *Rienzi* on board.

Capt. AVERY, of the *Rienzi*, reports that at 6 P. M. on the 8th inst. he saw a bark-rigged rebel steamer steering for a hermaphrodite brig, which shortly afterwards hove to. The pirate, in a few minutes, came up with her and set her on fire. The rebel steamer then steered for us, when we took to our boats, with what effects we could gather, and started for the land. When two miles away from our vessel we saw her on fire, and the pirate steaming off, steering E. S. E.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 11.

The schooner *Northern Light*, at Booth Bay, reports that on July 3, when 25 miles southwest of Halifax, spoke the U. S. steamer *Honduras*, who told him there were rebel cruisers in the vicinity. Next morning, when nearer land, was chased several hours by a long clipper bark, painted black. We finally escaped in the fog. The rebel bark fired several heavy shots at us.

The Alabama on the Coast.

The brig *Phantom*, which arrived into this port yesterday, from St. Johns, N. B., makes the following report:

On the 9th inst., lat. 40° 19′, long. 68° 40′, saw a bark-rigged steamer showing the American flag, ran within 200 yards of us, when we hoisted our colors and she immediately altered her course; she did not communicate with us. At noon, same day, saw her in chase of the United States steamer *Ericsson*; we hoisted our signals to the latter, that "an enemy was in chase." The *Ericsson* gained on her so much that she gave up the chase, and steered toward another vessel, apparently an American brig. During the chase after the *Ericsson* she had the Confederate flag flying.

Capt. CAMPBELL is positive that the above steamer was no other than the notorious privateer *Alabama*, as his first officer saw her when she was at Havana.

The Lord Clyde.

From the Portland Argus.

Persons well informed on the subject, believe that the steamer which has been committing depredations on our commerce at the mouth of the Bay of Funday on the coast of Nova Scotia, is the *Lord Clyde*, which after examination escaped from Cardiff about 30 days ago. She is a fast steamer, and it will take powerful vessels to protect our coast from her. The Navy Department should see to this.

Questions About the Draft.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In this morning's issue, among other things interesting on the subject of the draft or conscription, now in progress in this City, appears the following: "In regard to those who are thus drafted, the following regulations have been prepared:

Any person drafted and notified to appear may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the Congressional District in which he may reside, the sum of $300. On the receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue will give drafted persons paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts will be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day in which the drafted person is required to report for duty, and, when so delivered to the Board, the drafted person will be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption, stating that such person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of $300."

This announcement suggests to my mind, as it will probably to very many others, some inquiries, which I have no doubt can be answered satisfactorily by you, and to the gratification of your numerous readers.

1st. If the drafted man furnish "an acceptable substitute," is he thereafter entirely exempt from draft during the war, or must he continue, and either go himself or furnish further substitutes from time to time, as often as drafts may be made?

I have no question, in my own mind, on this head; but there are very many who *have* serious misgivings, and whose doubts it might be well to dispel, if possible.

The next question in regard to the payment of $300 to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue is by no means so clear. The *excerpt* quoted states, in substance, that the drafted man, on paying the $300, shall receive from the Board of Enrollment "a certificate of exemption stating that such person is discharged from further liability *under that draft*," &c.

This statement suggests several inquiries:

1. What disposition is made of the $300 paid to the Internal Revenue Department? Is it a perquisite of the Commissioners or of the Collector? or does it go into the Treasury of the United States? or is it divided among a "ring" of politicians? I have heard all these questions asked, and mooted and *answered* by would-be *knowing ones*, with a plausibility which would surprise you, and which was well calculated to inflame the minds, and impose upon the credulity of ignorant persons, and irritate them to resistance to the draft.

2. Supposing the money to go in the right channel, as I believe it is intended to, and will do, does or does not the $300 paid, represent *the man?* or does it merely represent an amount in *money* to purchase exemption from that *particular* draft? Is the drafted man liable to respond *ad infinitum* to future calls or conscriptions which may be made upon the State or country or town in which he may live?

3. If the payment of $300 does not represent the man, what effect will it have on others liable to conscription in the same District when it is paid?

To illustrate. Suppose in the Ninth District, which commenced to draft to-day (and where, you say, there are 3,800 names enrolled, and 1,500 to be drafted—less than 1 in 3 of all persons liable,) suppose say 500 be excused on account of physical defects (the broad list of which, as published, would seem to me to exempt almost every son of Adam), and 500 more pay their $300 cash, and are thereby excused, it would leave only 500 men of the 1,500 first class of conscripts. How would that affect the 2,300 remaining enrolled men?

I have penciled these queries and suggestions in haste, and would be glad if you would give me and other "inquiring friends" the benefit of your sound judgment and opinion in "the premises."

Yours, &c., T. G. S.

HARLEM, N. Y.

Seven Hundred Wounded Soldiers.

A telegram was received from Philadelphia last evening stating that seven hundred wounded soldiers—New-Yorkers, New-Englanders and Pennsylvanians—left that city for New-York at 7½ o'clock, and asking that they be "taken care of." Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence Col. JOHNSON started for Jersey City to receive the sufferers, and Col. FRANK E. HOWE, with a committee from the New-England Rooms, and the New-York Loyal League Club, consisting of ten gentlemen, quickly followed after, carrying over with them every sort of luxury, including oranges, grapes, jellies broths, wines, brandies, cologne water, etc., etc., for the relief of the poor suffering fellows. Dr. FOSTER, R. G. MOULTON, GRISWOLD KELLY, JOSIAH BENNETT, Mr. FLANNAGAN, and Dr. HERRICK with the Stewards of the New England Rooms, were also at the Jersey City Depot at one o'clock this morning to render all the aid in their power to relieve the pain and weariness of the wounded.

Every arrangement had been made by Dr. McDOUGALL, the very efficient Medical Director, to have everything as it should be, while Col. HORNE ably assisted him, and saw that nothing was lacking in any way.

The California Democratic State Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, July 10.

The California Democratic State Convention have nominated Ex-Governor DOWNEY for Governor, and adopted a platform similar to that of the SEYMOUR Democrats of the State of New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 10—P. M.

The California Democratic State Convention have nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—JOHN G. DOWNEY.
For Congressmen—JOHN BIGLER, JOHN B. WELLER, and JOSEPH McCORKLE.
For State Printer—BERIAH BROWN.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

Expressing unalterable devotion to the Constitution and the Union; denouncing all attempts to suppress the freedom of the Press; upholding the right of free speech; opposing secret political societies; denouncing arbitrary arrests; denouncing the Emancipation Proclamation; denouncing all laws calculated to substitute paper currency in California for gold, and recognizing the right of the Government to resist by every constitutional means the rebellion or insurrection against its lawful supremacy.

Gen. Sibley's Expedition Against the Indians.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 11.

A special dispatch from St. Paul says:

"Gen. SIBLEY's expedition was sixty-five miles from Fort Abercrombie last week, suffering terribly from want of water.

Gen. SIBLEY found vegetation destroyed and the drouth terrible. A greater portion of his provisions were ruined by the extreme heat.

Large numbers of wagons were abandoned.

The ambulances are full of sick, and the men and officers are all discouraged.

A proposal to abandon the expedition had been considered, but Gen. SIBLEY decided to move forward.

The chances are that he will soon find the country devastated by prairie fires, and be obliged to return."

Arrest of the Sen[illegible]r of the St. Lou[illegible]

[illegible]ly 11.

In the evening [illegible] crat is published the [illegible]

"WILLIAM McK[illegible] paper was put [illegible] Gen. SCHOFIELD [illegible] learn, the publi[illegible] COLN to Gen. [illegible] the removal of [illegible] in what manner [illegible]

We have only at [illegible] stances, that we regar[illegible] warrantable proceeding.

Mr. McKEE reported himself [illegible] morning, and proffered his willingn[illegible] every officer in the Department from [illegible] in the matter of publication, believing this [illegible] to persons on the Department's Staff. No [illegible] progress, up to this writing, has been made in the case.

Mr. McKEE is at liberty on his parole.

"The Yankee Army in Richmond."

From the Richmond Enquirer, 8th.

It seems that we are to be deluged with prisoners. Nearly as many Yankees as there are citizens of Richmond, are to be thrown upon our hospitalities. By a General Order of the beaten Gen. MEADE, the prisoners taken by LEE's army refuse to be paroled on the field; and must be brought away *somewhere*, under guard. The meaning of this is plain: if the enemy cannot drive our army from Pennsylvania in any other way, they hope to get rid of it by creating the necessity of detailing a large part of it as a guard to the prisoners on their way through a hostile country to Richmond. It is truly a smart people, this Yankee nation; it calculates on gaining trebly by this method; first, diminishing our force in the North; second, burdening us with such multitudes of mouths to be fed; third, giving a chance for their cavalry to recapture the prisoners *en route* if too weakly guarded, and cut off the troops who guard them. In fact, it is possible that this surrender *en masse* has been determined upon, and their new General Order issued in contemplation of it, *with the very intention of embarrassing us and crippling our army in its future operations throughout the North.* Of course our Generals are aware of the object of this trick, and will take the best measures to frustrate it. One of those measures, we trust, will be to supply the guard largely with cartridges, and send a few light guns with them—so that on the first sign of insubordination *the prisoners may be slain without mercy.* Another advisable thing would be to make each prisoner carry with him Pennsylvania provisions for two weeks at least. But why bring those prisoners to Richmond at all? Some safe encampment can surely be had for them among our mountains near Winchester, so situated as to be easily commanded at every point by batteries; and as it is Summer weather they will need no shelter—they were not too solicitous in providing shelter for our poor unfortunate people of Tennessee, even in Winter.

They have certainly been able, this time, if not to defeat, at least to puzzle us. It is hard to match the Yankee nation in any department of military art, except fighting. When we get them before us on a fair field, then we have them.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 11.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, from Beaufort, N. C., with 400 invalid soldiers of the Forty-third, Forty-sixth, and Fifty-first Massachusetts regiments, has arrived.

The prize steamer *Britannia*, captured by the *Santiago de Cuba*, is coming up in charge of a prize crew.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—A woman named CATHERINE NORMAN, was shot by her husband, CHARLES NORMAN, at her residence, No. 98 West Forty-ninth-street, yesterday morning. She died from the effects of the wound about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Nothing has thus far transpired to show how the shooting occurred, but it is alleged to have been accidental. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning. NORMAN was arrested by the Twenty-second Precinct Police, and looked up for examination.

FERRANDO WOOD DRAFTED.—Among the names of persons drafted in the Eighth Ward of Boston, on Thursday, we find that of our distinguished Ex-Mayor, and present Peace Apostle, FERNANDO WOOD. Whether the Boston FERNANDO is a peace man, a war man, or a Copperhead, the papers of that city do not inform us, nor do they tell us whether he has a "single eye" like our FERNANDO, and is therefore exempt.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

[illegible]LEMEN:—We require another supply of your [illegible] Bitters, the popularity of which daily increas[illegible] of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.
&c. &c. &c.

[illegible] fac-simile of our [illegible]rivate stamp [illegible]

Hagan's [illegible]

This delightful and extra[illegible] sun-burnt face and hands to a pea[illegible]ishing beauty, imparting the marble pu[illegible] the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the [illegible] fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and rou[illegible] from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transpar[illegible] and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 10, R. M. ADAMS, son of the late James C. and H. W. Adams, in the 30th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 216 Degraw-st., on Monday, July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRIDGE.—On Friday, July 10, LEWIS K. BRIDGE, son of the late Lewis K. Bridge, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, notice of which will be given hereafter.

COLFAX.—In Newport, R. I., on Friday, July 10, after a lingering and painful illness, EVELYN E., wife of Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, in the 41st year of her age.

LOCKWOOD.—In Staten Island, on Friday, July 10, of hooping cough, CYRUS FROST, infant son of Francis D. and Mary Lockwood, aged 1 month and 16 days.

McKEAG.—On Saturday, July 11, ARTHUR, son of William and Harriet McKeag, aged 6 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, July 12, at 2 o'clock, from No. 41 4th-st.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL HONORS TO THE REMAINS OF THE LATE BRIG.-GEN. SAMUEL K. ZOOK.

Who was Killed at the Victorious Battle of Gettysburgh, Penn., Friday, July 3, 1863.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York, charged with conducting the funeral obsequies of the late Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK, on behalf of the City authorities, have decided upon the following:

The remains of the deceased soldier will be laid in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall, from 8 o'clock A. M. Sunday, 12th inst., until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, when those of our citizens desirous of viewing his remains will be afforded an opportunity for doing so.

A guard of honor will be detailed by Brig.-Gen. Spicer.

The funeral procession will depart from in front of the City Hall on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. Spicer, pursuant to orders from headquarters, will detail the First and Third Regiments cavalry as a general escort.

The order of procession will be as follows:

First Regiment N. Y. Cavalry, under command of Col. Price.
Third Regiment N. Y. Cavalry, under command of Col. Postley.
Officers of the Regular Army.
Officers of the Volunteer Army.
Officers of the First Division, N. Y. State Militia.
Guard of Honor.
HEARSE.

PALL BEARERS.	PALL BEARERS.
Hon. Edward Haight.	Brig.-Gen. C. A. Arthur.
Brig.-Gen. T. F. Meagher.	Brig.-Gen. C. B. Spicer.
Col. H. P. Martin.	Col. Robt. Nugent.
Col. Lewis A. Sayre.	Col. Rush C. Hawkins.
Col. W. W. Price.	Col. M. M. Van Buren.
Major E. T. Christensen.	Major M. G. Rathbun.

Officiating Clergyman.
The Mayor and Common Council in carriages, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.
Citizens generally.

The procession will move precisely at the appointed time, and will be under the direction and supervision of Major Alexander Hamilton.

The route will be as follows:

Through the east gate of the Park, through Chatham-street and the Bowery to Bond-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the South Ferry; from thence to Greenwood, the place of interment.

The flags on the City Hall and the other public buildings will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset on the day set apart for the funeral, and the owners or occupants of public and private buildings and residences in the City, and the owners or masters of vessels in the harbor, are respectfully requested to display their flags at half-mast during the day.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs,
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN T. HENRY,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JOHN G. HAVILAND.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Clampitt at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not [illegible] to work systematically for the army begin now. [illegible] have been working st[illegible] become more [illegible] in their work [illegible]tions she[illegible] [illegible]vor, [illegible] to [illegible]d, arra[illegible] accor[illegible] demand of th[illegible] points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when, quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 373.—July 11, 1863.
5, 16, 15, 27, 60, 26, 61, 49, 10, 20, 54, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 374.—July 11, 1863.
8, 48, 70, 72, 60, 9, 21, 23, 36, 29, 74, 45, 7, 22, 19, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

$552 BOUNTY PAID FOR VETERANS.
THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED TWO YEARS OR NINE MONTHS.

To be paid $50 every six months. One month's pay (13) in advance, when the Company is mustered in.

$4 paid to any citizen who furnishes a recruit, when the recruit passes the Examining Surgeon at the Camp, and receipt from Post-Adjutant at the Camp is returned to these Headquarters.

$2 premium or hand-money paid to the recruit when the Company is mustered into the service.

$175 bounty paid for new recruits. None but Officers who have had two years' experience in the field allowed to take command. 300 men now with the Army of the Potomac. The Regiment to be armed with the new Sharp's Rifle, comfortable barracks, blankets, bed-ticks, clothing. Sea bathing twice a week. Good rations, etc., furnished at once. As soon as the recruit is enrolled, he is sent at once to camp on Staten Island.

For further particulars, apply at any of the following-named Recruiting Offices:

Capt. J. HENRY WHITNEY, No. 14 Leroy-place.
Capt. JOHN S. RAYMOND, No. 14 Leroy-place.
Capt. THOMAS R. MARTIN, No. 334 Houston-street.
Capt. WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS, Mercer House, corner Mercer and Broome streets.
Capt. WM. H. UCKELE, City Hall Park.
Capt. GEORGE L. GUTHRIE, No. 109 Hudson-st.
Capt. WM. H. BENSON, Buffalo, New-York.
Capt. WM. H. HOYT, No. 744 Broadway.
Capt. HENRY M. HERMAN, Dunkirk, New-York.
Lieut. GORDON WINSLOW, Jr., Staten Island.
Lieut. JOHN T. BURNS, No. 14 Leroy-place.
Lieut. STEPHEN HUGGINS, No. 4 Greenwich-street.
Lieut. JOHN McKINNA, Battery, New-York.
Lieut. ALEX. F. KIMMEL, Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets.
Lieut. RICHARD BERRIAN, No. 96 Avenue C.
Lieut. CHARLES R. CARGILL, No. 14 Leroy-place.
Lieut. CHARLES G. COON, Cuba, New-York.
Capt. W. SLINGERLAND, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Or to the Adjutant,
A. FERGUSON, at Headquarters,
744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.
CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Col. Comdg.
CARLISLE BOYD, Lieut.-Colonel,
CHARLES S. MONTGOMERY, Major,
Rochester, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED BUGLERS WANTED.

The returned men of the Regiment, who have not as yet registered their names at this office for the drill at the Academy of Music, are earnestly requested to do so at once. The drill will take place when one hundred and fifty men have registered.

Two officers, who can furnish twenty returned men toward a Company, will receive a Commission at once.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.
$552 BOUNTY FOR RE-ENLISTMENTS.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, ON EUROPEAN PLAN.—A few suites of rooms, with baths attached, at reduced rates, for the Summer season.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at which Rev. Dr. MASSIE, of London, delegate from the Anti-Slavery Conference of Ministers in Manchester, will present the address of 750 French Protestant Pastors to the Ministers of the Gospel in Great Britain on Slavery and the Rebellion of Slaveholders in America—together with the response of 4,000 Ministers of the Gospel in Great Britain. Also, an address from the same to the Ministers and Pastors of the United States of America. After which will be presented a response to the preceding, for the adoption of the meeting assembled. All Christians and Ministers are invited to attend. Dr. CHEEVER will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. N. HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st Congregational Church Brooklyn (near Hoyt-st.), SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. This church will not be closed during the Summer, nor the pastor be absent from his pulpit. Special subjects every Sabbath. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday evening.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject: *Conquering and to Conquer.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M., and preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

ALL THOSE NOT SPECIALLY INTERESTED in some church in the Northeastern section of the City, will find pleasant church accommodations in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, (Old School,) corner of 46th-st. Rev. J. SANDERSON, the Pastor, preaches every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation EVERY SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st., known as the Republican Rooms. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING in the ante-room of the hall.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FIFTY third-st., near 6th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The sermon in the EVENING will be the fourth of the series of "*Religion in Social Life.*" Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDALL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Error of Sadduceeism, and its Refutation by our Lord.* At 3 P. M.—*How are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL DELIVER the eighth Lecture to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Injurious Treatment: The Danger of its Influence upon the Mind and Passions of the Young.*

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway. Sunday School Monthly Concert on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Lucius Hart, Esq., H. HUNTINGTON LEE, Esq., and Rev. C. C. Goss will take part in the exercises. Singing by the children and Harmonies.

OUR LORD IS COMING!—S. S. SNOW, MESsenger of Christ, and pastor of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Time and Manner of Christ's Second Coming.* Seats free, and strangers welcome.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Subject—*Gathering in of the Harvest.* Communion at 3 P. M. EVENING, at 7¾, the Pastor will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

DR. JUNKIN'S LAST PROPHETIC LECture until September, will be delivered at 3½ o'clock next SUNDAY, July 12. Subject—*The Second Woe Trumpet*, Rev. ix., 13—21. The Church will be open for ordinary service until August, at 10½ and 3½. Canal and Greene sts. Invitation general and seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. R. H. LOOMIS, of 2d-st. Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING by the Rev. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's music. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

THE VICTORY FROM THE LORD.—REV. T. RALSTON SMITH may be expected to preach on the significance of our recent victories, (D. V.) in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FLEET-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—A thanksgiving sermon, for recent Union victories, will be preached in this Church, by the pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, on SUNDAY MORNING, July 12, at 10½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park,) Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach, SABBATH MORNING, upon *God on the Side of Right*, and in the EVENING [illegible] *The Dignity of Labor.*

[illegible] THE INCARNATION, MAD[illegible]T.—The hours for Divine [illegible] of the Incarnation on [illegible] until further [illegible]

OF[illegible]der F. M. B[illegible] tures on WEDNESDAY and [illegible] of July 15 and 1[illegible], to commen[illegible] at 8 [illegible] No. 24 Cooper Institute. All are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. No evening service.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. O. D. ARCHIBALD will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach in the church in 50th st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching in this house on SUNDAY, by Rev. EDWARD STRONG, of New-Haven, Conn. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WELSH PREACHING AT THE TABERNACLE, No. 141 Chrystie-st., by Rev DAVID HOPKINS, late from Aberdare, South Wales, this SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., near 6th-av. SUNDAY, July 12, morning service and sermon in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the causes and remedies for disease, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work. This is the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth, gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35. C. BLANCHARD, No. 3 Ann-st.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
SEA BATHING.
The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

★ IN S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for
"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS."
from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

FOR THE WEST!
TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR ALL POINTS WEST, AT THE OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
FOOT OF CORTLANDT-STREET.
This line, *via* Allentown and Harrisburgh, has not been broken
BY THE RECENT INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHT DISTRICT, No. 1,190 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

THE DRAFTING OF PERSONS LIABLE to military duty to fill the quota required under the orders of the President of the United States, will take place at these headquarters, No. 1,190 Broadway, on MONDAY next, July 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost Marshal.
SPENCER KIRBY,
Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.
GEO. F. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y. (near Utica.)

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT.

YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Over 1,200 Names Drawn---No Excitement---Everybody Quiet and Everything as it Should be.

The Drawings to be Resumed To-Morrow.

FULL LISTS OF THE DRAFTED MEN.

Not until yesterday morning did the majority of the citizens of New-York really believe that the Government was in earnest about the draft. The enrolling-officers went quietly from street to street, and from house to house, creating no excitement and making no trouble, so that, to all intents and purposes, public attention was in no way called to the absolute fact of the draft, until the announcement in Friday's TIMES.

In consequence of the extended notice given by the Press of the procedure of the draft in the Ninth District, a large crowd, numbering at least a thousand people, gathered about the doors of the Provost-Marshal's Office, waiting for the dreaded moment when the wheel of fate should turn.

Punctually at 9 o'clock the doors were opened, and the crowd flocked in, filling the little space in front of the railing, and causing the mercury to run up with the rapidity of a first-class lamp-lighter.

There were no men of mark there, nor citizens of note; all were men of middle age and of the middling classes, whose interest in the scene before them was evidently of the most painful intensity. At first the laugh and jest passed feebly from lip to lip, but as the earnest preparations for the work of the day drew near completion, a silence absolute and evident reigned throughout the hall.

Behind the railing, upon a table, stood the revolving wheel, and the sealed boxes of ballots, while desks for the marshals and other officers stood by the side of the tables, which the thoughtful courtesy of Capt. JENKINS had prepared for the accommodation of the reporters.

The first action was the counting of the ballots, which proved the numerical accuracy of the boxed contents. The ballots were then placed in the wheel, and Capt. JENKINS, mounting the table, said:

GENTLEMEN: The hour has arrived at which it becomes my duty to make, on behalf of the Government, a draft from among the citizens of the Ninth Congressional District. The number of men required from the entire District, and the authority by direction of which I shall now draft them, will be made known to you when I shall read the orders from the President of the United States and from the Provost-Marshal-General.

Capt. JENKINS then read the orders as above, after which he directed Mr. GEO. W. SOUTHWICK, of the Twelfth Ward, to turn the wheel. This done, he drew forth a ballot on which was written the name of

WILLIAM JONES

of Forty-sixth-street. WILLIAM wasn't there, but his friends were, and many were the jokes passed at the expense of the time-honored name and the somewhat extended family connection which rejoices therein. Several other names were drawn by Capt. JENKINS, when he was relieved by Mr. CHARLES H. CARPENTER, who, having submitted to the blind-folding embrace of the Captain's handkerchief, drew rapidly forth the ballots, the names of which were duly announced to the expectary crowd by Mr. W. H. SMITH. The feeling of the crowd was, on the whole, singularly happy. Occasionally some ill-natured fellow would blurt out his profane expression of opinion concerning the injustice of the affair, and the hardships which would be entailed upon the "conscripts;" others would make dismal puns upon inviting names, and others would stare with vacant stupidity as name after name was given out, and person after person, in his acquaintance was put down upon the list of the "soldiery."

"How are you JONES?" "A big thing on Snyder." "Pity about you, SEXTON," and other cheerful exclamations were given out gratuitously by a jolly, red-faced Teuton, who sat all the morning on the rail by the reporters' desk, and who would probably have continued at it until now, had he [illegible] with an untimely fall.

Among the well-known [illegible] Councilman JOYCE, of [illegible] MASTERSTON, [illegible] [illegible] proceed- [illegible] epidemic which [illegible] the announcement of a [illegible]

[illegible] of Capt. JENKINS were EDWARD S. [illegible]POOL, Esq.; JOHN M. SANDS, Esq.; Dr. WM. H. THOMPSON and W. H. SMITH, Esq.

The following is a full and accurate list, for facilities in obtaining which thanks are due to Capt. JENKINS and his assistants.

LIST OF NAMES.

And Martin, 58th-st b 7th&8 a.
J B Clesson, 361 9th-av.
Jno Sheeden, 63d-st & 9 av.
Saml McCann, 272 W 45-st.
B Flynn, 187 W 41st-st.
Geo Parker, 1383 B'way.
J Sexton, 10th-av nr 75th-st.
H Hebner, 146 W 49th-st.
F Messier, 231 W 53d-st.
G W Morris, 222 E 50th-st.
J A Greene, 86th-st.
C M Fairbanks, 81st-st.
Thos Allen, 398 9th-av.
L Price, cor B'way & 30th.
Wm Aiken, 533 10th-av.
Thos Easy, 357 W 45th-st.
John Doyle, 531 11th-av.
Hy Wagner, 67th-st.
Casper Barney, 44th-st.
Pat Forly, 56th-st.
C G Simmons, 86 E 51st-st.
Martin Field, 61st-st.
A Darger, 246 W 5th-st.
Ralph Baker, cr B'wy&47th.
W H Miles, 75 W 44th-st.
Wm Corbie, 375 W 43d-st.
D Brower, 216 W 48th-st.
Pat Armstrong, 4 68th-st.
Wm MacMahon, 524 11th-av.
W Stutger, 68th-st.&11th-av.
Geo Wood, 75 W 48th-st.
Rich'd Copy, 375 W 43d-st.
F Wertefel, 56th-st & 2d-av.
P McNamee, Bdwy, b 74 & 75.
C B Chesney, 66th, w 10th-av.
Thos McEvoy, 789 6th-av.
Henry Randebul, 7th-av.
Richard Piper, 99 E 40th-st.
Lawrence Miller, 244 W 44th.
Henry Smith, 343 W 46th-st.
Alfred Wese, 204 W 43d-st.
Mich'l Brown, 321 W 49th-st.
M Burham, 550 10th-av.
Chas Stump, 346 W 45th-st.
Corns Rhetts, 65th-st.
Geo H Hillyer, 62d-st.
John Gamble, 131 W 41st-st.
R Leggett, 270 W 46th-st.
Robt Gilpatrick, 61st-st.
A Erskine, 356 W 46th-st.
Ed Kean, 54th-st, between 8th and 9th-av.
Geo Jasper, 10th-av.
Jas Baldwin, 51st-st.
Wm Freeman, 146 W 46th-st.
John Ferris, 70 W 47th-st.
Amb Craber, 594 8th-av.
Jas Tripp, 62 W 41st-st.
A Wilbur, 53d-st, 8th&9th-av.
Wm Joyce, 355 W 46th-st.
T Sampdill, 9th-av. cor 41st-st
Mr. Jenkins' name called, but resides in 19th Ward.
Wm Fenner, 44 W 50-st.
J B Mannierre, 1413 B'dwy.
Adam Rector, 316 W 44th-st.
A Aladu, 58th-st, bet 6th and 7th avs.
Elias Lewis, (19th Ward.)
Geo Warner, 227 W 50th-st.
Ira Moore, 69th W 49th-st
C Jacobs, 309 W 47th-st.
T B Briggs, 159 W 43d-st.
Chas C Blunt, 817 6th-av.
Wm Anderson, 566 9th-av.
David Kane, 516 10th-av.
Wm Esel, 357 W 47th-st.
Andr Waters, 259 W 42d-st.
Wm Wilcox, 254 W 47th-st.
Harmon Fisher, 691 8th-av.
Christian Arsen, 150 W 42d-st
Peter Kane, 54th-st.
Patrick Kellogg, 11th-av.
R Burlis, 146 48th-st.
Ed Newman, 859 9th-av.
Adam Henderson, 1,443 B'y.
Thos Mitchell, Broadway.
Henry Lower, 662 7th-av.
Mat Trimer, 689 9th-av.
G Miller, 267 W 43d-st.
N Lynd, 529 11th-av.
Chas Mott, 165 W 48th-st.
Patrick Clark, 337 W 42d-st.
J Brady, 623 9th-av.
J Goodman, 539 10th-av.
H Kutz, 674 9th-av.
C Scheider, 326 West 42d-st.
T O'Connell, 42d-st., 10th-av.
J Lahr, 815 West 44th-st.
John R Green.
J Jardine, 285 West 46th-st.
J Frost, 76th-st., b 11&12 avs.
E Cowan, 58th-st.
Jno Brady, 341 W 48th-st.
S Stafford, 59th-st b 11&12a.
Geo Brewer, 87 W 49th-st.
John Tobin, 264 W 49th-st.
Henry Pint, 391 W 48th-st.
Philip Miller, 598 9th-av.
H Adams, 11th-av, 41st-st.
J Ginnon, 168 W 49th-st.
Wm Kelly, 74th-st.
F Bombgetnel, 185 W 41st-st
John Strong, 68th-st.
P Wright, 187 41st-st.
Geo Hall, 517 9th-av.
J McCoslin, 356 W 46th-st.
J H Larkin, 130 W 46th-st.
T Allen, 598 10th-av.
Geo Kimbo, 662 8th-av.
Alex Really, 245 52d-st.
John Schryer, 261 W 42d-st.
Michael Caffrey, 68th-st.
A Martin, 358 W 46th-st.
Alex Box, bet 1st and 2d av.
A Monely, 46th-st.
L Ward, 8th-av.
Mr Smith Read.
J Dunn, 224 9th-av.
J Lennox, W 42d-st.
Jos McManus, 164 W 41st-st.
H Masterson, 123 W 34th-st.
L Mosley, 45th-st & 11th-av.
J Teller, 217 W 41st-st.
J Cannon, 9th-av, b 53 & 54.
Aug Trinkell, 608 8th-av.
H Bremer, 692 8th-av.
John Lynch, 495 9th-av.
John Wetherburt.
Wm Loueb, 65th, n 10th-av.
Daniel Ludwig, 581 10th-av.
W Calging, 66th, n 10th-av.
Edward Dwyer, 9th-av.
Charles Daly, 317 W 47th.
Jacob Shea, 56th, n 10th-av.
Francis Kean, 55 9th-av.
Oliver St. John, 588 8th-av.
H McGovern, 134 W 54th-st.
W Divans, 316 W 43d-st.
Thos Dalton, 51th-st.
Harry Paul, 546 9th-av.
Geo Williams, 65th-st.
C Foster, 80th-st.
Ste R Breck, 97 W 46th-st.
Richd Thomas, 505 7th-av.
Wm Bray, 583 9th-av.
Jacob Stump, 46 W 45th-st.
Jos Miller, 175 W 41st-st.
Wm H Otter, 165 W 43d-st.
Jos Atwood, 212 W 48th-st.
Ed Harrison, 244 W 43d-st.
A Adwick, B'wy, 52d&53d sts
John Bruter, W 85th-st.
N McDonald, 476 10th-av.
Frank Jackson, 277 7th-av.
E Hancken, 145 W 48-st.
Chas Carlett, 79 W 40th-st.
John Smith, 91 W 42d-st.
Jas O'Connell, 7th-av. bet 41st and 42d-sts.
M Stamp, (?) 223 W 44th-st.
I Conrad, 388 8th-av.
W Dempsey, 328 W 46th-st.
J. Gaffney, 607 7th-av.
John Loudon, 11th-av. bet 43d and 44th sts.
G W Woodruff, 125 W 48th.
Thos Rielly, 53d-st, near 7th-av.
Ed Spencer, 110 W 47th-st.
Rich Dillon, 350 W 47th-st.
Joseph Miller, 376 W 40th-st.
J Leonard, 609 8th-av.
N Kaler, 64th-st.
A R Bailer, 81st-st.
Chas Flagg (19th Ward.)
Benj Phelps, 133 47th-st.
C Kuntzman, 494 11th-av.
Pat Ganley, 117 8th-av.
Thos Looney, 54th-st.
Thos How, 52d-st.
L Shacklen, 510 W 24th-st.
Pat Manton, 307 W 44th.
P Hebbin, 71 W 43d-st.
D McCarthy, 739 6th-av.
W Fearsall, 794 8th-av.
S Connolly, 406 W 42d-st.
M Kelly, 11th-av., 49th-st.
P Maloney, 317 West 43d-st.
C Camp, 662 8th-av.
T Bainbridge, 152 W 53d-st.
A Herrman, 71 West 52d-st.
R Donovan, B'way, 54&55 sts
R Whelan, [illegible] 10th-av.
Frank Clare, 518 11th-av.
J Coggswell, 419 W 47th-st.
Thos Fallen, 46th-st.
J Schneider, 670 9th-av.
T Landward, 52d-st.
Jos Flynn, 1,405 Bowery.
John Murphy (?)
Fk Jockell, 508 W 44th-st.
B Shirey, 275 W 42d-st.
John Meagher, 247 W 43d.
J Derunger, Broadway.
John Hee, 64th-st.
H Smith, 793 6th-av.
Robt. Neville, 75th-st.
C Ofick, 366 8th-av.
H B Wright, 645 9th-av.
Benj Lieber, 54th-st.
Amos Mitchell, 30th-st.
J A Kenna, 959 9th-av.
Geo Stillman, 363 44th-st.
D Gill, 351 W 43d-st.
Wm Stemberg, 263 W 45th.
Pat Gillespie, 504 W 52d-st.
Martin Brown, 307 W 41st.
John Piper, 334 W 46th-st.
C Smith, 162 W 41st-st.
John Dawson, 44th-st.
Chas Dorr, 11th-av., near 3d.
Ed Luther, 647 7th-av.
Geo Hurst, 312 W 44th.
Jos Smith, 60th-st & B'way.
John Palmer, 97 W 46th-st.
Ed Derr, 747 6th-av.
Edw Gornsey, 63 W 43d.
R J Wansley, 997½ 8th-av.
W Larsey, 53d-st. & 4th-av.
Levi Ellis, 737 6th-av.
W E Smith, 139 W 42d-st.
Ed Gregan, 776 10th-av.
Albert Dedon, 250 W 43d.
P Gilford, 312 W 44th-st.
Wm Finegan, 511 W 44th-st.
J S Masterson, W 54th-st.
A Herin, 660 7th-av.
H Rudolph, bet 10th&11th av
R O Weldon, 233 W 49th-st.
R Leslie, 500 7th-av.
W W Puker, 276 W 46th-st.
J Burds, 641 W 42d-st.
C Smith, 8th-av.
A Hoey, 42 9th-av.
E Wright, 40th-st 8th-av.
J Maas, 53d-st.
J Smiley, 119 W 40th-st.
H A Allen, 44th-st 7th-av.
H McCullen, 279 W 40th-st.
B Mow, 80th, near 8th-av.
J Williams, 714 8th-av.
R Miller, 11th-av near 23d.
P Duryee, 79 cor 9th av.
W Brown, 258 W 31th-st.
A Ryner, 581 9th-av.
Ed Riley, 116 W 53d-st.
J McLain, 493 7th-av.
A Aariman, 851 10th-av.
J L Locker, 553 10th-av.
Wm Ring, 54th-st & 9th-av.
J H Hill, 321 W 42d-st.
W Footland, 231 W 53d-st.
J Nugent, 42d-st and 8th-av.
H Brower, 71st-st & B'way.
V L Compt, 219 W 44th-st.
W Brown, 245 W 44th-st.
W B Mardel, 435 7th-av.
Pat Lawrence, 334 W 47th-st.
J Hanlon, 461 W 42d-st.
D Powers, B'way & 65th-st.
Geo Blair, 136 W 31st-st.
H Seely, 183 W 41st-st.
A Vogel 7 W 53d-st.
S P Puris, 248 W 41st-st.
R H White, 53th-st.
J Muller, 3?8 4th-av.
T S Martin, 308 9th-av.
John Sheeby, 10th-av.
J Winters, 7th-av.
H Wample, 51st-st.
T G Damorest, 30th-st.
G Miller, 317 W 43d-st.
E. Smith, 11th-av.
J S Sills, 44th-st. and 8th-av.
F Swoker, 22 8th-av.
L Gentleimer, W 42d 11th-av.
Pat Hands, 7th-av 44th-st.
W Long, 223 W 43d-st.
F Bowis, 402 W 42d-st.
T O'Niell, 639 42d-st.
H Ellis, 457 44th-st.
P Lacy, B'dway and 40th-st.
D Hammond, 49 W 49th-st.
W Funzer, 8th-st & 10th-av.
J. Lottus, Blackwell's Isl'd.
W Armstrong, 41st-st.
R Winthrop, 510 11th-av.
J Houston, 654 W 44th-st.
W Wayman, 1,403 B'dway.
Jas Hubert, 54th-st & 8th-av.
Pat Whelan, 592 8th-av.
J Gilmore, 250 W 43d-st.
J Kearney, 542 W 44th-st.
J Burgess, 228 W 44th-st.
W Ryerson, 700 8th-av.
A Ryer, 357 41st-st.
R G Cornell, 304 43d-st.
E H Shelling, 8th-av.
E McEarl, 75 W 42d-st.
— Hooker, 43d-st. & 10th-av.
S W Jespe, 120 W 48th-st.
G Springsteen, cor 44th & 6-av.
M Fay, 64 W 41st-st.
Henry Fisher, 591 9th-av.
John Wogan, 539 11th-av.
W Heley, 110 West 47th-st.
Sam Cornish, 621 9th-av.
John Earey, 678 8th-av.
Theo Bowrier, [illegible] 8th-av.
D D Travis, [illegible]
[illegible] 47th-st.
[illegible]
[illegible] 524 10th-av.
J Werdick, 348 11th-av.
Ch Onell, 395 9th-av.
W Polham, 54th-st.
G Wager, 488 9th-av.
Geo William, 325 W 48th-st.
W Peckett, 588 8th-av.
Alex Hume, 76 b 11 & 12 avs.
Geo Wicker.
John Butnam, West 43d-st.
H Sampson, 428 8th-av.
J Murphy, 355 West 45th-st.
J Mehlen, 47th-st., 10th-av.
John Miller.
James Waley.
F Wilbur, 57th-st, 7 & 8 avs.
F Lindenbeck, 253 W 43d-st.
H Ditmar, 68th-st., 9th-av.
C Wallen, 10th-av., 41st-st.
H Meyer, 615 8th-av.
J New, 1,386 Broadway.
J Stanley, 334 West 46th-st.
G H Diegan, 579 8th-av.
E A Simon, 169 West 40th-st.
J Thompson, 167 W 41st-st.
C A Simm, 82d-st., cor 10 av.
Geo Canfield, 12th-av.
Geo Brown, Broadway Hotel
P Courtland, 8th-av.
Jos Sherdt, 333 W 44th-st.
S Cantrell, 73 W 41st-st.
A Blatchly, 11th-av.
E J Lebrecht, 11 Mansfield.
G H Dearborn, 294 W 43d-st.
P McIntire, 529 9th-av.
W Jenkins, W 42d-st.
W Lappi, 76th-st.
Jas White, 399 W 46th-st.
E W Cumming, 443 W 47th.
F Newill, 71 W 42d-st.
E Puller, 664 8th-av.
W. Walker, 504 W 44th-st.
Ch Lewis, 533 10th-av.
Paul Heman, 52 9th-av.
H Murray, 360 W 46th-st.
Geo. Buss, W 43d-st.
G Mehannell, 623 8th-av.
E Muilano, 620 8th-av.
B Martin.
W Duncost, 518 W 44th-st.
E Mack, 1 W 43d-st.
Geo Taylor, 288 W 42d-st.
A Reddins, 261 W 42d-st.
Ira Carl.
Ph Gleason, 68th-st, cor 10 av.
C L Leopold, 566 8th-av.
J Halsey, 172 W 48th-st.
W Purdy, 729 8th-av.
J E McRae, 118 W 53d-st.
J W Kershaw, 330 W 44th-st
W Criney, 8th av, b 46&47sts
E Jasper.
J Tennison, 173 W 46th-st.
W Gross, 588 53d-st.
Ch Pross.
G Duds, 555 W 44th-st.
Ste Clark, 113 W 44th-st.
Th J McKittrick, 667 2d-av.
Ph Fols, 216 W 48th-st.
G M Wolf, 419 W 47th-st.
M Plan, 514 W 44th-st.
Ch Smith, 270 W 45th-st.
W Schroder, 710 8th-av.
J Pritchie, 54th, b 8 & 9 av.
Pat Pagan, 214 West 43d-st.
Ch E Rodgers, 69 W 49th-st.
J Christman, 598 8th-av.
D Waters, 325 West 42d-st.
J Stump, 248 West 45th-st.
M McCotter, 83d-st.
H Sperry, 76th-st.
G Williams, 262 W 47th-st.
R Barker, 729 8th-av.
E Coyne, 11th-av & 45th-st.
W Kenneily, 130 W 47th-st.
W Wilson, 42d-st.
John Robinson, 54th-st.
W Purser, 503 11th-av.
L Hess, 11th av and 53d-st.
E Holden, 532 7th-av.
A Christian, 346 W 45th-st.
Ta Conroy, 11th-av.
Ch Batterman, 787 6th-av.
M May, 611 9th-av.
P McDonald, 12th av, 72d-st.
A Weiner, 5 West 49d-st.
A Kesler, 326 W 46th-st.
A Mille, 9th-av and 53d-st.
T Cochran, 757 7th-av.
Jno. Waldee.
Jno Bensed, 533 8th-av.
A W Walford, 679 W 43d-st.
J R Bartlett, 128 W 49th-st.
Jac Glocker, 532 W 44th-st.
J Cunningham, 360 W 43d-street.
J McCullough, 317 W 43d-st.
S W Davis, 56 W 41st-st.
T Dillen, 645 W 42d-st.
R Anderson, 261 W 46th-st.
S Braddock, Br'dway 42d-st.
H Wise, 717 8th-av.
J Halbach, 376 W 46th-st.
P Kelly, 228 W 42d-st.
J Loud, 669 10th-av.
A Linder, 421 W 47th-st.
T Galbraith, 494 10th-av.
F Emmons, 51 W 41st-st.
F Kelly, 41 W 41st-st.
John Schaffer, 712 9th-av.
E P Field, 509 9th-av.
Wm Garrel, 596 9th-av.
Pat Clark, 358 W 37th-st.
J Bleecker, 479 W 44th-st.
Saml Melten, 189 W 49th-st.
Jno H Rowley, 752 8th-av.
Thos Tharp, 663 7th-av.
Geo Barker, 107 W 45th-st.
F Halsey, 163 W 46th-st.
F Skinner, 250 W 45th-st.
W Coyle, 518 9th-av.
B Albright, 10th-av.
Chas Tercer, 53d-st.
Wm Renkre, 119 W 41st-st.
Chas Weaver, 162 W 41st-st.
Henry Renton, 520 W 4?d-st.
J McNamara, 867 9th-av.
N S Bulleck, 559 9th-av.
John Cochran, 190 W 49th.
J S Updasker, 650 9th-av.
Wm Former, 19 W 52d.
Cornelius Ryan, 41st-street, corner 10th-av.
Amos Mitchell, 54th-st.
Philip ——, 59th-st & 11th av
Jacob Starch, 938 4th-av.
And Gurtell, 387 W 45th-st.
Jacob Frasher, 261 W 47th.
Jas Sloan, 717 8th-av.
Ellas Stroub, 518 W 44th-st.
Chas Ehrle, 86 W 47th.
N. Larkin, Blackwell's Isl.
O D Roles, 688 8th-av.
Jas Smith, 1371 Broadway.
John Crown, 50th-st., bet 5th and 9th avenues.
Alex Aitchison, 134 W 41st-st.
J Biigar, 183 W 48th-st.
Wm Rohan, N W 41st & 9th.
Wm Martin, (2) W 45th-st.
Chas Ruffer, 234 9th-av.
C H Diesar, 8a W 31d-st.
M Jourdan, 315 W 46th-st.
F. Eudelmeyer, 246 W 44th-st
J Roemer, 9th-av.
T News, 687 8th-av.
W Kergon, 360 W 46th-st.
Z Lender, 470 8th-av.
P Kelly, 46th-st & Broadw'y.
— Gessler, 212 W 43d-st.
E Middel, 68th-st.
E Mubbled, 497 10th-av.
G Thett, 79th-st & 9th-av.
J Miller, 50th and Lex.-av.
M Porter, 84th, b 11 & 12 avs
W McGunnell, 726 9th-av.
V Lecount, 219 W 44th-st.
G Brennan, 73th-st., near 8th
Jacob Wenup, 386 7th-av.
L Pamman, 63d, near 9th-av
Bernard Perry, 139 W 43d st
E Dark, 71st-st., nr 9th-av.
J Spratt, 11th-av & 41st-st.
Isaac Torren, 869 8th-av.
Philip Rose, 20 W 41st-st.
T Murphy, 673 8th-av.
G Hoffman, 244 W 49th-st.
A Geiger, 544 9th-av.
R. Potts, 125 W 46th-st.
Geo Bremer, 78th & 9th-av
J Wessel, 386 West 46th-st.
A Rynar, 535 9th-av.
L Bowman, 63d, nr 9th-av.
Geo Pryor, 292 W 40th-st.
Thos Dauy, 828 8th-av.
G Smith, 208 W 40th-st.
Jos Cook, 111 W 53d-st.
L Campbell, 238 W 30th-st.
J Keller, 242 W 45th-st.
J Mackay, 19th Ward.
J Bronar, 167 46th-st.
R Raymond, 358 8th-av.
G Fisher, 1,473 Broadway.
T Lanwold, 53d-st.
J Eckerson, 54th-st.
J Rorke, 142d-st.
Pat Foley.
G Myers, 19th Ward.
R Leonard, 120 47th-st.
J Smith, 673 8th-av.
J Dugan, 315 W 40th-st.
J Burns, 409 W 44th-st.
D Condley, 329 W 43d-st.
Thos Francis, 52 9th-av.
J Ward, 51th-st and 9th-av.
A Byrn, 72d-st and 9th-av.
M Jurth, 63d-st. & 10th-av.
J Smith, 64th-st and 9th-av.
Job Hunter, 70th-st, near 10th-av.
J Calahan, 209 8th-av.
W Courigan, 648 9th-av.
M Lynn, 377 W 41st-st.
J Symbeck, 301 W 41st-st.
Jno Strobel, 77th and 8th-av.
E Purdy, 64th, near 10th-av.
P Khan, 691 9th-av.
Thos Stapleton, 81st-st.
S Baker, 564 W 42d-st.
C Snymolker, 165th-st.
L Mather, 65th-st.
Thos Jarrarbrar, 65th-st.
Thos Carpenter, 8th-av.
C Rollstock, 55th-st&8th-av.
W Simpson, 241 W 43d-st.
W Daly, 128 W 41st-st.
C Fisher, 650 9th-av.
J McDonald, 144 W 40th-st.
C Harper, 1,318 Broadway.
Geo Ferguson, 291 West 51st.
John W Jones, 41 W 47th-st.
John Smith, 133 W 40th-st.
James Tate, 143 West [illegible]
R Peters, 63 West [illegible]
A Multie, [illegible]
D Niel, [illegible]
[illegible]
J Curry, [illegible] 53d-st.
Char Thorn, 813 West 43d-st.
Alex Ward, 123 W 48th-st.
W H Gibson, 135 W 45th-st.
Geo Thelen, 566 7th-av.
J Nolan, 110 West 47th-st.
W Taber, 262 West 47th-st.
P A Escherie, 793 8th-av.
Geo Waterhouse, 438 W 43d.
John Winken, 348 W 46th-st.
W Curtis, Broadway, 56th-st.
Chas Thompson, 141 W 46th-st.
M Desher, 79 West 52d-st.
Henry Clapp, West 52d-st.
J Ritter, 62d-st., 9th-av.
S E Hawkins, 105 W 45th-st.
A Martin, 84th-st., 10th-av.
A Bronker, 8th-av.
J Brink, 11th-av., 45th-st.
E Kuehn, 201 West 45th-st.
R Carr, 461 West 42d-st.
J Mills, 11th-av., 46 & 47 sts.
D Field, 167 West 50th-st.
L Dominick, 629 8th-av.
M Thomas, 603 8th-av.
F Pullen, 40 West 31st-st.
J Stickman, corner 11th-av.
C B Diol, 585 8th-av.
Geo Curr, 81 W 49th-st.
J G Voss, 25 W 45th-st.
J Henshe, 65th-st.
J Cox, B'way, cor 46th-st.
F Langrott, 529 9th-av.
J Mason, 708 8th-av.
P Benda, 79 W 52d-st.
F Sickles, 127 W 48th-st.
W Roger, 43d-st, bet 11th and 12th avs.
H Warner, 201 W 48th-st.
O McDermott, 49 W 45th-st.
J McCommer, 167 W 41st-st.
F Shapper, 296 W 48th-st.
W Kauffenberg, 165 W 41st.
Jac Strengel, 514 11th-av.
O L Hull, 74 10th-av.
Geo McNamee, B'way & 74th.
J Wilson, 616 9th-av.
F Hoffman, 1,411 Broadway.
M Riley, 291 W 45th-st.
J Schauk, 63 9th-av.
John Miller, 512 9th-av.
Th Fatkins, 667 8th-av.
John McGill.
Lewis Mas, 156 E 46th-st.
J H Glover, 165 W 45th-st.
J H Fay, 797.
F Bulkley, 359 W 46th-st.
W Roderick, 559 9th-av.
John Rest, 59th-st, b 7&8 av.
M Sheridan, 577 9th-av.
J Wybrook.
G Gasper, 10th av, b 73&74 sts.
J Helbeg, 246 W.
W Berger, 339 W 43d-st.
H Myers, 213 W 41st-st.
H Stahell, 789 6th-av.
H Walls, 161 W 47th-st.
Ph Glover, 572 8th-av.
B Reynolds, 43 9th-av.
D Fitner, 588 9th-av.
H Gritt, 163 W 42d-st.
Geo. Scott, 197 W 50th-st.
W Marsh, 52d-st b 6 & 7 av.
J G Crane, 669 8th-av.
H W Lydecker, 615 9th-av.
J Gavagan, 769 6th-av.
Th Flood, 162 W 42d-st.
J Play, 421 W 42d-st.
W L Linder, 710 8th-av.
J Dreman, 435 W 44th-st.
P Ounin, 66th-st and 8th-av.
E Macuis, 406 W 42d-st.
M Lemont, 246 West 8th-st.
C Bryer, 183 W 43d-st.
John Clare, 235 W 56th-st.
A Wolf, 54th and 10th-av.
M Kerman, 571 9th-av.
A A Haring, 90 W 43d-st.
M F Otter, 222 W 47th-st.
E J Petter, 42 6th-av.
John J Tutgen, 52d-st.
A Christian, 346 W 45th-st.
John A Miller, B'way Hotel.
Jas Gasper, 601 5th-av.
J Fahnestock, 217 W 38th-st.
H Berigan, 202 W 42d-st.
H Bostdish, 129 W 44th-st.
W Sanford, (c) 7th-av, 43d-st.
Thos. Cochan, 359 W 43d-st.
Geo Mitchell, 11th-av, 51st-st.
W Hamilton, 817 8th-av.
Ch Lalor, 712 8th-av.
F Polly, 778 8th-av.
F A Grayer, 334 W 43d-st.
J Conover, 529 11th-av.
A Samuel, 461 W 42d-st.
J May, 65th-st and 8th-av.
A A Coddington, 356 W 47th.
P Wilkins, 63d-st.
N Stoubling, 201 W 41st-st.
H Elstock, 11th-av.
H J Hathaway, W 54th-st.
J Bassing, 10th-av.
O S Stone, 229 W 41st-st.
W Wilson.
J Wilson, 9th-av.
J Flynn, 62d-st.
P Cassidy, 11th-av.
A Dresher, 68th-st.
Sam Wilson (col) 33d st.
B Bressy.
O Kelly, 59th st.
H Grant, Broadway.
W W Daniel, 139 W 40th-st.
J H Bacll, 313 W 42d-st.
J K Frith, 498 W 44th-st.
Lewis Shevoller, 8th-av.
Wm Jordens, 338 W 40th-st.
M Welch, 288 W 43d-st.
Pat McVinney, 849 9th-av.
Pat Kilkenney, 248 W 43d-st.
F Collins, 324 W 43d-st.
W S Anderson, 505 11th-av.
C Gordon, 262 W 42d-st.
Jos Baines, 7th-av.
J B Hesson, 164 W 18th-st.
Fred Simmons, 120 W 46th
J Kenny, 318 W 48th-st.
H Henry, 308 W 40th-st.
T Bride, 177 8th-av.
Robt Duch, 8 W 52d.
R N Carter, 52d, b 9 & 10 A.
Jos Franklin, 27 W 40th-st.
Geo Oberdecker, 7th-av. bet 54 and 55th sts.
John H McKean, 1405 B'dwy.
Joseph Rhussen, 682 8th-av.
Ester Mack, 608 8th-av.
James Horn, 146 West 53d-st.
Ester Brien, 8th-av.
Theo Gridney, 259 9th-av.
Mich Flanagan, 847 7th-av.
N M Fuller, 311 7th-av.
Peter Yoerg, 790 6th-av.
—— Henry, 51st-st.
Peter Loring, 513 W 41st-st.
J McCarthy, 111 W 46th-st.
J H Deacon, 441 W 54th-st.
John Watt, 500 9th-av.
C W Lyon, 319 W 4th-st.
L Osterbach, 457 W 41st-st.
D Crosby, 44th-st 6th-av.
E Ferren, 42d-st 11th-av.
J Roderick, 170 West 41st-st.
J Patterson, 216 W 44th-st.
Charles Schutz, 57-st N 10-av.
Chs Vestermann, 200 W 46th.
G Gregg, 763 6th av.
Den Divlin, 45th, bet 10 & 11.
Robt Findley, 83d-st.
John Due, B'y, cor 77th-st.
John Ferris, 519 10th-av.
Chas Schneider, 51st, 10 & 11
Jas Bailey, 79th and 11th-av.
J Kennott, 7th and 1st-av.
D Nyrith, Blackwell's Isl'd.
H Rossinger, 653 7th-av.
T Devoe, cor 42d-st. & 10th-av
Chas Smith, 493 7th-av.
J Sattigas, 10th av, n 61st-st
H Lippincott, 110 11th-av.
J Wood, Bdway and 77th-st.
F Dubois, 449 8th-av.
J McCarthy, 79th, bet 9&10-av
J Jasper, 10th av, bet 73&74.
W Stuckenberg, 173 W 42d-st.
J Smith, 170 W 42d-st.
J Leonard, 335 W 43d-st.
E Stanford, 52d, cor 11th-av.
Amos Fisher, 567 9th-av.
Geo R Barclere, 243 W 54th.
Daniel Gregg, 341 W 48th-st.
George Distell, 378 46th-st.
J Hodgekins, 364 W 45th-st.
Martin Clement, 117 45th-st.
R McQuinney, 54th&9th-av.
A Wickle, 53d-st & 10th av.
Jacob Julise, 216 W 47th-st.
Wm Long, 370 W 33d-st.
J Sheeley, 51st-st, n N R.
Pat Regnold, 7th-av & 58th.
J Daly, 565 9th-av.
J Hall, 160 W 41st-st.
W Schaffer, 244 W 49th-st.
J Biessel, 86 W 41st-st.
W Biesslin, 165 W 49th-st.
A Longstreet, 521 W 44th-st.
C Kenzel, 185 W 43d-st.
Geo Frossil, 94 52d-st.
T Flatner, 330 W 47th-st.
J Ardeu, 57th, Bway&7th-av.
A. Smith, 384 W 46th-st.
J Stanton, 40th-st & 10th-av.
E. Seymour, 420 W 47th-st.
W Wingate, 42d & 11th-av.
L Keneten, 23 W 40th-st.
P. G. Hanavan, 52d, n 8th-av.
— Martin, Broadway & 58th.
J. Ferry, 409 11th-av.
W B Swany, 535 9th-av.
G Pesney, 42d-st cor 11th-av.
D Pond, 152 W 46th-st.
S M Mozart, 1430 B'way.
C Hoefmister, 313 W 44th-st.
W Sandford, 17 W 50th-st.
F Schroeder, 513½ 9th-av.
J Stevenson, 539 9th-av.
O Sullivan, 65th-st.
— Hamilton, 51st-st.
B Phillips, 334 W 45th-st.
A Waldner, 126 W 44th-st.
J Ellsmith, 149 W 49th-st.
L Jordan, 61 W 46th-st.
J Scott, 403 W 52d-st.
H Krachman, [illegible]
J Schuffiler, [illegible]
E F Garri[illegible]
J Green[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 49th-st.
[illegible] 578 10th-av.
[illegible] Reddiker, 217 W 41st.
Fred Anthony, 144 E 41st-st.
Sol Wessel, 699 9th-av.
E E Baxter, 133 W 49th-st.
J Malone, 88th N 6th-av.
Michl Conner, 531 W 42d-st.
D Emell, 518 8th-av.
Chas Horn, 631 8th-av.
Henry Miller, 497 11th-av.
M Weader, 52d-st and 9th-av
Martin Hogan, 47th-st.
A Smith, 374 West 46th-st.
J Ryhard, 289 West 40th-st.
Thos Bremand, 117 W 53d-st.
H Gory, 54th, near 11th-av.
E Williams, 57th-st & 8th-av.
J Robbins, 308 West 44th-st.
P Fury, 641 West 42d-st.
W H Havin, 256 West 43d-st.
S Stickney, B'way & 66th-st.
F L Hall, 156 West 48th-st.
R O Farmer, 117 8th-av.
O Keenan, 10 West 41st-st.
Patrick Wheelan, 52d-st.
David Reed, 341 W 43d-st.
Mich O'Brien, 714 8th-av.
B Gifford, 53d-st., 11th-av.
Patrick Burns, 511 9th-av.
W Nesbitt, 420 West 44th-st.
Francis Doyle, 214 W 41st-st.
Wm. Becker, 1,371 B'way.
John Hennessey, 607 8th-av.
R C Weber, 231 West 49th-st.
L Wilderwood, 664 8th-av.
Chas Carlin, Bowery 39th-st
Edw Burns, 218 42d-st.
P McMahony, 238 42d-st.
J Cannon, 230 11th-st.
J Bringer, 112 W 41st-st.
H Parker, 11th-av & 42d-st.
P Butler, 398 9th-av.
F Pike, B'way and 47th-st.
H Melfan, 511 ——
F Anthony, 134 W 43d-st.
J Higgins, 10th-av & 63d-st.
S Wessel, 666 9th-av.
E E Baster, 166 W 49th-st.
J Laland, 58th-st. 6th-av.
C Wright, 99 W 48th-st.
Wm Dooley, 531 W 44th-st.
A Rutlander, 713 8th-av.
J Adderly, 489 W 42d-st.
Michl Snyder, 56 9th-av.
M Hagan, 41st-st, nr 8th-av.
Geo Pierson, 683½ 8th-av.
Richard Weman, 8th-av.
S Wilkesen, 54th-st.
Jos Wood, 118 W 41st.
Pat'k Burns, W 43d-st.
Edwd William, 58th-st, near 10th-av.
John Robbins, 308 W. 44th.
Hy Burn, 11th-av & 42d-st.
Jacob Plhaver, 9th-av.
J Wilson, 44th-st. & 6th-av.
J F Brenly, 320 W 44th-st.
O Keenan, 10 W 41st-st.
Patk Whelan, 52d-st.
Robt Bell, 604 8th-av.
R Bell, 604 8th-av.
J M Dayton, 217 W 44th-st.
F Pierce, 442 W 44th-st.
B Harley, 56th-st, n 11th-av.
Wm Nesbitt, 420 W 44th-st.
F Doyle, 219 W 41st-st.
Wm Backer, 1,371 B'way.
J Henuesey, 607 8th-av.
John Dorman, 53d-st and 10th-av.
C B Hannan, 419 W 47th-st.
J. A. Drice, 47th-st.
Andrew Beal, 7th-av.
W Pencock, 54th-st, n 9th-av.
S Noul, 48th-st.
Thos S Weston, 142 W 45th.
J Ledhill, 388 W 44th-st.
Wm Brackett, 573 8th-av.
Geo Taylor, 9th-av.
Henry Keller, 230 W 47th-st.
John Ward, 389 W 45th-st.
E Bogdi, 52d-st.
Oscar Outs, 85th-st.
Wm J Boyd, 61 W 43d-st.
P Snyder, 11th-av.
Henry Gettings, 7th-av.
Joseph Pierce, W 42d-st.
Edw Mount, 233 W 43d-st.
John Jumer, 54th st.
Geo Cady, 129 W 40th-st.
J Warner, 178 W 44th-st.
Job Miller, 193 W 43d-st.
L Hoffman, 132 W 41st-st.
Thos Clark, 377 W 43d-st.
Phillip Hamel, 9th-av.
Jn Golling, West 51st-st.
S B Ward, 10th-av., near 39th
B Cook, 357 West 42d-st.
Jas Enkster, 106 W 43d-st.
John Stephens.
B Kinback, 9th-av., n 63d-st.
Job Hinser, West 63d-st.
S Parron, 217 West 43d-st.
Adam Reed, 510 W 44th-st.
R Holmes, 37th-st.
John Toby, 258 West 47th-st.
C Krause, Broadway.
Geo Langan, 278 W 45th-st.
James Smith, 535 W 42d-st.
John D Arnold, 7th-av.
J Lanser, W 48th-st.
J Densing, 645 8th-av.
W Strohaber, 783 6th-av.
D Brady, 341 W 48th-st.
A Hennessy, 59th-st.
C Buneman, 68d-st.
L Hess, 74 W 45th-st.
A Wilson, 434 W 44th-st.
J Grow, 59th-st.
W S Helles, 229 W 43d-st.
Thos Miller, 209 W 45th-st.
Thos Dunn, 41 W 15th-st.
Robt McKivy, 10th-av.
Richard Locke, 54th-st.
Jas Stout, 11th-av.
Geo Kennell, 337 W 47th-st.
Jas Pierce, 217 W 43d-st.
Wm Boots, 263 W 40th-st.
J McLaughlin, Broadway.
W B Duryee, 7th-av.
S Bogert, 286 W 49th-st.
Chris Lieper, 22 W 40th-st.
David Konniger, 115 W 45th street.
Frank Heward, 303 W 44th.
J Dunbar, 18 Mansfield-pl.
Geo Johnson, 658 W 42d-st.
Fred Kupper, 244 W 43d-st.
Samuel King, 137 W 41st-st.
Michael Huddon, 168 W 41st street.
A Falstin, 150 West 52d-st.
James Pagan, 251 W 45th-st.
Robt Kew, 127 W 57th-st.
John Flaher, W 181 41st-st.
Patrick Dugent, 163 89th-st.
John Jones, 28 West 40th-st.
Henry Pavenden, 3?4 W 40th.
Barclay Brennan, 42d-st.
J M Zimmerman, 51st-st.
Wm Cook, 10th-av n 51st-st.
A W Geer, 506 6th-av.
G Bennett, 137 6th-av.
W H Budd, 717 8th-av.
B Muller, 734 8th-av.
F Dewey, 143 52d-st.
Daniel Healy, 117 6th-av.
W McCormack, 173 W 40th-st.
F Kalls, 189 9th-av.
G Pullett, 67th-st.
M Smith, 8th-av.
Geo Constandt, 11th-av.
Wm Stuart, 775 8th-av.
W J Travis, 710 8th-av.
C A Guest, 5?th, bet 9&10-av
Wm Kerrigan, 495 9th-av.
L Fox, 422 Broadway.
John Suffern, 51st and 11-av.
John Olwater, 64th b 9 & 10.
O Bacon, 47th and 7th-av.
E Sweeney, 548 W 44th-st.
F McNally, 51st, b 6th&7th-av
P Orwell, 48 42d-st.
H Gilpatrick, 56th-st. & 10th.
A W Kenly, 412 W 43d-st.
W Z Ward, 27 W 48th-st.
J Wype, 67th-st, bet 8&9-av.
A Faden, 646 8th-av.
A Grand, 6th and 7th-av.
Fred Conrad, 178 W 48th-st.
J Stuff, 689 9th-av.
J Remeton, 179 W 42d-st.
John Coyle, 318 W 42d-st.
Pat Colgan, 55 W 40th-st.
Geo Woods, 368 W 46th-st.
Aaron Woodruff, 610 9th-av.
Martin Flyne, 514 W 44th-st.
George Muller, 790 8th-av.
W Owens, 74-st, b 9 & 10-av.
Wm Spratt, 500 9th-av.
H Jackson, 50-st, b 6 & 7-av.
T W Graham, 11-av, n 45-st.
J Redwith, 550 W 44th-st.
C Meyer, 571 9th-av.
J Robinson, 491 11th-av.
C Gedner, 64th-st & 11th-av.
J Apoly, 56th-st, n 10th-av.
J Ayre, 573 10th-av.
L Jacquennan, 51, n 10th-av.
H Schaulkner, Bdwy, cr 70.
A Warren, 56th-st, n 10th-av
W Speedy, 357 W 43d-st.
A Winslow, 54th and 9th-av.
H S Andres, 185 W 42d-st.
A Gray, 281 W 40th-st.
B Canill, 504 10th-av.
A Smith, 384 W 46th-st.
R Martin, 700 8th-av.
J Bertine, 424 W 44th-st.
J Courtney, 3d-av, b 62d&63d.
R B Dressell, 591 9th-av.
L Sievert, Jr, B'way, c 58th.
P Kelly, 53 W 47th-st.
M Zimer, 168 W 46th-st.
H Cowman, 277 W 40th-st.
L Fauss, 8th-av bet 47 & 48.
R Wilson, 358 9th-av.
J Heltie, 150 W 52d-st.
G Gedney, 304 W 42d-st.
C Flaum, 124 42d-st.
P D Freeland, 420 W 44th-st.
H Brajedef, B'way & [illegible]
R Demarra, 862 9th-av.
L Hayen, 329 W [illegible]
N Etter, [illegible]
G Clark, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]-st cor 11th-av.
[illegible]eyer, 719 8th-av.
[illegible]smith, 111 W 44th-st.
John Kahn, 211 11th-av.
John Barrett, 177 9th-av.
Jno Bringer, 165 W 41st-st.
Jas Mickail, 67th-st bt 8&9-av.
J Scholer, 598 9th-av.
Fred White, B'wy cor 72d-st
Jno Repper, W 41st-st.
P West, 68th-st b 8th&9th av.
Jno Higgins, 10th-av&63d-st
Rob Hortly, 148 W 47th-st.
Wm S Ross, 81st N 11th-av.
E Foster, 88 W 49th-st.
Wm H Dooly, 409 W 44th-st.
A Ruttlander, 713 8th-av.
Jno Addaly, 489 W 42d st.
Nich Cropsey, 117 8th-av.
M Kull, 329 W 46th-st.
Geo Pierson, 633½ 8th-av.
H Whelan, 73d-st.
S Wilkinson, 9th-av.
Jos Good, 187 West 41st-st.
Pat Burke, 219 West 41st-st.
E Bennet, Broadway.
J Shultz, 384 West 44th-st.
H Brown, 11th-av & 42d-st.
J Polhaven, 669 9th-av.
J Miller, 44th-st and 6th-av.
J J Brinley, 520 W 44th-st.
J McAdam, 43d-st. 9th-av.
John Frazer, Blackwell's I.
Thos Ranlin, 9th-av.
Robt Bell, 608 8th-av.
J M Dayton, 217 W 44th-st.
F Pierce, 442 West 44th-st.
R Harly, 56th-st, 11th-av.
J Megraw, 150 76th-st.
Wm Murphy, 459 W 47th-st.
J R Ferguson, 155 W 48th-st.
John Mathew, 251 W 47th-st.
J Edelmyer, 454 W 44th-st.
J Dorr, 58th-st.
H Messenger, 387 6th-av.
Jas Smith, 111 W 44th-st.
F Stephen, 612 9th-av.
P Kelly, 64th-st. & 9th-av.
J Michael, 62d-st & 9th-av.
W McComb, 338 W 42d-st.
G Mills, 347 W 47th-st.
J Robber, 166 W 41st-st.
P West, 68th-st & 8th-av.
W Carey, 98 W 41st-st.
M Sempter, 335 W 49th-st.
R Foster, 138 W 47th-st.
W H Ross, 81st-st, 11th-av.
M Conner, 561 W 42d st.
H Slidell, 52d-st.
J Bonnett, 578 8th-av.
Chas Horn, 631 8th-av.
Henry Miller, 417 11th-av.
Mother Cull, 529 W 46th-st.
Geo Raynor, 224 W 40th-st.
A. Smith, 384 W 46th-st.
J. Beyhard, 289 W 40th-st.
T. Brisward, 113 W 53d-st.
Henry Garey, 54th-st.
Alex Mathews, 576 10th-av.
Benj Bennett, 64th-st, near Broadway.
J Shaltz, 364 W 42d-st.
Patk Farr, 641 W 42d-st.
W H Harris, 256 W 43d-st.
L Sticking, B'way, 66th-st.
F L Hull, 126 W 48th-st.
Jas McAdams, 43d-st 7th-av.
J Prasser, B Island.
Thos Rawlin, 9th-av.
David Reed, 34th W 43d-st.
M O'Brien, 718 8th-av.
Benj Gifford, 42d-st 11th-av.
Polk Burns, 511 9th-av.
Nich Cropsy, 717 8th-av.
John McGraw, 13 E 46th-st.
Wm Bumphy, 499 W 47th-st.
J R Ferguson, 55 W 48th-st.
John Mathew, 251 W 48th.
P Smith, 7th-av & 49th-st.
M Prudense, 607 7th-av.
Andreas Steat, 687 9th-av.
M B Carr, 201 W 47th-st.
H Daniels, 498 9th-av.
B Haywood, 48th-st.
Peter Young, 85 W 46th-st.
M Garderee, cor. 11th-av.
John Surseer, 8th-av.
C Brown, 55 W 59th-st.
M Ward, 69th-st.
Peter Remard, 151 W 49th-st.
Pat Smith, 48th-st.
Andrew Hagan, 145 W 41st.
A Wall, Broadway.
John Cross, 492 11th-av.
Wm Wongate, 639 W 42d-st.
W Kinsker, 422 W 52d-st.
Her Dizer, 54th-st.
Her Bogert, 366 W 47th-st.
M Bach, 185 W 41st-st.
E B Montague, 50th-st.
M Fitzgerald, 143 W 42d-st.
Peter Egan, 59 W 41st-st.
C M Boyer, 162 W 44th-st.
A Cock, 77th W 46th-st.
Fred Tamper, 46th, c 8th-av.
Fk Gadfelt, 638 9th-av.
John Boyd, 788 8th-av.
G Comstock, West 41st-st.
C Erebricht, West 63d-st.
G Miller, 128 West 45th-st.
A Blaney, 11th-av., bt 46&47
John Shaffer, 69th-st.
John Blauvelt, 261 W 52d-st.
Chas. Waltner, 7th-av.
John Onessy, 9th-av.
Fred Crese, 257 W 47th-st.
H Connolly, 47th-st.
G Ginder, 427 W 44th-st.
H F Philander, 320 W 43d-st
J Carter, 20th-st.
Matth'w Collins, Broadway.
James Strotzmayer, 64th-st.
George [illegible] 7th-av.
Chas Willett, 123 W 53d-st.
C C [illegible]
J Hardrove, [illegible]
J Blank, Broadway, 68th-st
A Odell, 307 W 53d-st.
P Schott, 34 W 44th-st.
A G Bogert, 119 W 43d-st.
J Muller, [illegible] W 48th-st.
J McGarvin, Br'dwy, 40th-st.
W G Hickcock, 247 4th-st
— Moran, 45th-st and 11th-av
J. Bird, 673 9th-av.
W Spits, 601 10th-av.
H Nachert, [illegible] 9th-av.
J Brown, 442 W 42d-st.
J Henner, 323 W 44th-st.
Geo Peters, 729 West 43d-st.
A Blanny, 11th-av, cor 43d.
J Smith, 15th-st, cor 11th-av.
R. Hamilton, 341 W 42d-st.
Antin Marx, 604 8th-av.
P Shaw, 52d-st, b 6 & 7 avs.
W H Simonson, 44 & 6th-av.
Wm West, 174 W 48th-st.
Thomas Leich, 551 10th-av.
G Smith, 4th-ave between 44th and 45th streets.
W Kramer, 9th-av and 62-st.
M Ten Eyck, 69 W 49th-st.
F McAnulty, 178 W 41st-st.
D C Heath, 26 W 41st-st.
J Schubelmacher, W 48th-st
F Stein, [illegible]
W C Tanner, 115 45th-st.
Peter Harris, Broadway, b 53d and 54th sts.
J Fox, [illegible] 7th-av.
W Buckley, [illegible] W 46th-st.
C Ladd, 487 9th-av.
V Volk, 65th-st.
I Dickerson, [illegible] 8th-av.
G W Tompkins, 331 46th-st.
Ed Stetson, 11th-av.
H B Antles, 717 6th-av.
H Rice, 368 W [illegible]-st.
F Wilder, [illegible] W 41st-st.
A Wildman, B'way, 68th-st.
B Horn, 118 W [illegible]-st.
A Weidenmacher, 68th-st.
Jer Stanton, 349 W 43d-st.
Joe Rose, 35 W 44th-st.
Albert Bellamy, 217 W 43d.
W G Purdy, B'dway, 65th-st
Hy Graves, 616 9th-av.
Emil Herd, 63d, 9th & 10th.
M Muller, Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts.
O Van Kampen, 521 6th-av.
Jacob Elbert, 695 9th-av.
John Brennan, [illegible] W 46th.
Ch Gardiner, [illegible] W 48th-st.
Ch Wilson, 117 W 48th-st.
J Henshaw, 7th av between 51st and 52d streets.
G Clements, 44th-street and

Five enrolling officers and one negro are amongst the drafted.

The following information concerning the Districts and the number of men required will be found interesting.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Comprising Suffolk, Queens and Richmond Counties—Headquarters, Jamaica, L. I. Provost-Marshal, Capt. Edwin Rose. Commissioner, W. S. McCann. Surgeon, John Ordroneaux.

Number of men required, 2,211.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Comprising the Second, Sixth, Eigth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, of Brooklyn, and Towns of Flatbush, Flatland, Gravesend, New-Lots, and New-Utrecht; Headquarters, Grand-street. Provost-Marshal, Capt. Samuel T. Maddox; Commissioner, Chas. W. Cheshire; Surgeon, Geo. S. Woodward.

Number of men required not yet known.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, Brooklyn. Provost-Marshal, Capt. Stephen B. Gregory; Commissioner, Abner M. Beebe; Surgeon, Nelson L. North.

Number of men required, 2,697.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Comprising the First, Sixth and Eighth Wards of New-York, and Governor's Island. Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street. Provost-Marshal, Capt. Joel B. Erhardt; Commissioner, Daniel McFarland; Surgeon, Jas. O. Rorke.

Number of men required, 5,881.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, New-York. Headquarters, No. 429 Grand-street. Provost-Marshal, Capt. John Duffy; Commissioner, Henry F. West; Surgeon, Ernest Krackowizer.

Number of men required, not yet known.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, New-York. Headquarters No. 185 Sixth-avenue. Provost-Marshal, Capt. Jas. W. Farr; Commissioner, Chas. A. Lamont; Surgeon, J. W. Powell.

Number of men required, 4,538.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, New-York. Headquarters No. 63 Third-avenue. Provost-Marshal, Capt. Frederick C. Wagner; Commissioner, Boardman Baldwin; Surgeon, Van Kleek.

Number of men required, 2,452.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards; headquarters No. 1,184 Broadway; Provost-Marshal, Capt. B. F. Manierre; Commissioner, Spencer Kirby; Surgeon, Geo. T. Woodward.

Number of men required, 4,892.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, Randall's and Blackwell's Islands—headquarters No. 667 Third-avenue; Provost-Marshal, Capt. Charles E. Jenkins; Commissioner, John M. Sands; Surgeon, William H. Thomson.

Number of men required, 2,521.

Excepting Capt. Duffy's district, the quota of New-York City is 20,284—making, with the 50 per cent. to be added, 30,426 names to be drawn—this addition being for exempts.

The [illegible] Academy.

PRIZE [illegible] STUDENTS.

The [illegible] York Free Academy [illegible] Irving Hall, corner of [illegible] to hold their ex- [illegible] but one prize to [illegible] books. The room [illegible] the fair friends of [illegible] declamation, [illegible] of bouquets upon [illegible] speakers. Dr. WEBSTER, [illegible] Academy, occupied the chair [illegible] announced the various speakers [illegible] pieces were all selected, and the [illegible] the various speakers was perfect; [illegible] to have a high appreciation of the [illegible] from which he had made his selection. The exercises were opened by enlivening airs performed by Dodworth's Band. After which, the following orations were delivered:

"Aspect of the Present Crisis," (Holt,) spoken by Sandford G. Plumb; "Seven Plagues of Egypt," (Croly,) spoken by Wm. H. Lane; "Matches and Over-Matches," (Webster,) spoken by William Watson; "Responsibilities of America," (Story,) spoken by Fred. B. Noyes; "Alexander's Feast," (Dryden,) spoken by Edward Lauterbach; "Spartacus to the Envoys of Rome;" (Sargeant,) spoken by Luther M. Fuller; "American Laborers," (Naylor,) spoken by William H. Roberts; "Burial March of Dundee," (Aytour,) spoken by Geo. W. Stevens, and the concluding piece entitled "Union of Ireland with Great Britain," (Plunkett,) spoken by Ambrose Monell; Henry S. Steele was announced to have spoken a piece entitled, "Boston Massacre," by Warren, but being absent in the Union army, his place was ably filled by William H. Roberts. The first piece, spoken by Sandford G. Plumb, was a decidedly fine effort. Indeed all the speakers acquitted themselves with great credit to themselves and to their *Alma Mater*. The last piece spoken, "Union of Ireland with Great Britain," spoken by Ambrose Monell, was an effort worthy the author of the piece. The committee on awarding the prize are Hon. John R. Brady, Hon. our other Peace Commissioners in the Southwest, John T. Hoffman, Hon. James B. Nicholson, Henry L. Clinton, Henry J. Scudder. They will give their decision in a few days.

The Metropolitan Police.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The following is a brief synopsis of the last Quarterly Report of Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Metropolitan Police:

MATERIAL OF THE FORCE.

On the last day of the term, the force of the Department, in all its branches, consisted of 2,297 persons, as follows: Superintendent, 1; Inspectors, 4; Chief, Property and Deputy Clerks, 8; Surgeons, 5; Captains, 41; Sergeants, 159; Roundsmen, 64; Policemen on patrol duty, 1,620; do. on special duty in precinct, 109; do. out of precinct, 165; do. in Sanitary Com'y, 37; Janitor, (a doorman detailed,) 1; doormen, 83—2,297.

PATROL FORCE.

1,452 men are on active patrol duty in New-York, and 168 men are on similar duty in Brooklyn.

HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

There is but little difference in the health of the members of the force, from what it appeared in the last report. The difference being in favor of Brooklyn, and against New-York, whilst during the previous quarter 5 77-100 men per day were sick or disabled in Brooklyn, during last quarter 3 27-100 men only were unfit for duty. And in New-York the 53 59-100 men per day reported disabled, during the previous quarter, have increased to 54 77-100 men. The comparison between the respective branches of the force employed, shows that while in New-York 3 27-100 per cent. were thus unfit for duty, only 2 82-100 per cent. were in that condition in Brooklyn. The average each man in the New-York force was sick or disabled during the last term was 2 912-1,000 days, and in Brooklyn 2 517-1,000 days. It is thus shown that the members of the force enjoy a higher degree of health, on the average, in Brooklyn than in New-York.

CHANGES.

The changes in the membership of the force during the term were not so numerous as the preceding quarter, when the aggregate reached 280; the whole number during this term being 187, as follows:

Resigned, 2 sergeants, 59 patrolmen, and 4 doormen; dismissed, 21 patrolmen; deceased, 4 patrolmen; promoted, 2 sergeants; appointed, 91 patrolmen, and 4 doormen.

STATION-HOUSES.

Nothing new is reported in relation to the Station-houses; many of them are models in construction; others in the neat and cleanly condition in which they are kept; whilst others are dilapidated, ill-constructed and unsuited for the purpose.

ARRESTS.

The number of arrests made in the term amounts to 17,208, being 1,962 less than in the previous term, and 4,361 less than in the corresponding quarter last year. Of the persons arrested 11,200 were males and 6,008 were females; 12,783 could read and write; 177 could read only, and 4,248 could neither read nor write; 8,927 were married, and 8,281 were single; 4,803, including therein 771 colored persons, were natives of the United States, and 12,405 were of foreign birth. Thus, over seven-tenths of the arrests were of persons of foreign birth, and less than three-tenths of those born in the United States. One in every 50 2-100 was a colored person.

The number of arrests made for offences against property were: Of males 2,126; of females 745; total 2,871. For offences against person or the public peace: Males 9,074; females 5,263; total 14,337.

Of the arrests thus made the proportion is very large where the offence charged was drunkenness and its cognates; disorderly conduct, fighting in the street, &c.; reaching together the number of 10,744; and if another member of the same family, vagrancy, is added in, the number will reach 11,395. This reduces all other arrests to 5,813, which besides embracing all charges of felony and a numerous class of misdemeanors of a more or less serious character, also includes for violations of corporation ordinances, truancy, runaways, deserters and other minor charges, 941 cases. These deducted, leaves the more important arrests at 4,872 for the quarter; and of which number 2,234 are for personal assault.

As nearly as can be ascertained the losses sustained by [illegible] property amounted to $6[illegible], of which to the value of $6[illegible] has been recovered and restored to owners.

SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The Sanitary Company have examined 1,317 steam boilers, of which 515 were tested with the hydrostatic pump.

The number of nuisances reported were 3,347, of which 3,257 were abated by order of the Department, leaving 90 unattended to. This class of duty embraces the oversight of localities and objects that have become unsafe or filthy, and embraces overflowing sinks, privies, yards, cellars, &c., and filthy stables, slaughter-houses, ponds, &c.

The small squad who attend at the Public Schools to look after absentee children have had reported to them 1,614 cases; all of which have been attended to, and satisfactory report in each case rendered. By referring to the table it will be seen that 966 have been returned to their schools; and that of 513 absent on account of sickness or with the consent of parents, 30 have been kept at home by reason of poverty.

The licensing of persons qualified to attend to the running of steam engines being by law intrusted to the Department, there have been 170 candidates examined to ascertain their qualifications; to 167 of whom certificates were granted, and three were rejected.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The business of the House of Detention during the quarter was as follows:

Witnesses remaining in charge	32
Admitted	250
Total	282
Discharged	259
Remaining April 30, 1863	23

PROPERTY CLERK.

There has been no sale of forfeited property during the past Quarter.

There remained in charge on Feb. 1, 1863, of unclaimed property	401 lots.
Received during the term	655 lots.
Total	1,056 lots.
Delivered to claimants	377 lots.
Leaving unclaimed, April 30, 1863	679 lots.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

Among the miscellaneous duties performed by the department during the term, are the following:

1,326 lost children delivered to parents or guardians at Station.

461 lost children brought to Central office.

19 abandoned infants delivered to Alms-house.

363 sick or disabled persons assisted by Policemen.

18 persons rescued from drowning by Policemen.

45 horses and cattle found astray and restored to owners.

133 horses and vehicles found and restored to owners.

890 stores found open and secured by Policemen.

30 dwellings found open and secured by policemen.

191 fires attended by members of the force.

3,422 violations of Corporation Ordinances reported for action by authorities.

19,244 destitute persons furnished with shelter.

$61,078 80 received in charge from lodgers and others and restored to them when in a condition to take care of it.

120 violations of Sunday liquor law reported to District-Attorneys of the Counties of New-York and Kings.

Corporation Manual for 1863.

The annual work of the venerable Clerk of the Common Council appears this year with more than ordinary claim for public recognition of thoroughness and careful research. In a handsomely edited volume of 852 pages Mr. VALENTINE has given more information concerning men and things, ways and means, places and plans, than can be found in any or all other similar works heretofore published. There are 61 maps and other illustrations, each gotten up with due regard to accuracy of detail and carefulness of finish, while the typography and general make-up of the work are worthy of the age in which it is issued.

The various official reports; all acts of the Corporation; complete lists of County and City officers; detailed statements of local mortality; interesting information concerning the public lands and public buildings; sundry historical papers, of great value and local interest, and a complete directory of individuals and locations, combine to make the work one of real and intrinsic merit. The literary status of the edition is fully up to the standard of Mr. VALENTINE's former Annuals, and we cheerfully express the opinion that in the preparation and editing of this *multum in parvo*, the venerable Clerk has deserved well of his Corporate associates, and is entitled to the thanks of every citizen who desires to be informed concerning his City and its interests.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

Judge MCCUNN yesterday sentenced the following criminals, convicted at the present term of the Court:

Henry Wender, for attempt at arson, State Prison five years.

Wm. Hicks, for grand larceny, State Prison two years.

John Bennett, for petit larceny from the person, Penitentiary one year.

Margaret Moran, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary three months.

Casper Mayer, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

James Keefe, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Terence Duffy, for assault and battery, Penitentiary three months.

Geo. Mamser, for burglary in third degree, Penitentiary one year.

Mary McIntyre, for petit larceny from person, City Prison thirty days.

Richard Hendrickson, for petit larceny from the person, House of Refuge.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Martha White, convicted of procuring girls for prostitution, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the bill against Walter D. Bell, a master's mate in the United States navy, who was arrested some three weeks ago for shooting Joseph Hart, a Fourth Ward boarding-house keeper. The grounds of the dismissal were that Hart had threatened to shoot Bell at sight, and on the occasion of their meeting he first drew his pistol on Bell. Hart, it will be recollected, was killed by the shot.

The Court adjourned for the term.

The Tenth Regiment.

The following order from Lieut.-Col. MISSING was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G., }
OLD ARSENAL, July 11, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The above regiment is hereby ordered to form line at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday morning, the 13th inst., at the arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, to leave for the seat of war.

All of the members who have received their uniforms will report punctually at the hour above stated.

The regiment having been recruiting very rapidly for the last two days, the Colonel commanding deems it necessary to postpone leaving until Monday, on which day we will positively depart for the seat of war. By order of JOHN MISSING,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

J. C. RODRIGUEZ, Adjutant.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GEN. ZOOK.—The flags on the City Hall were at half-mast yesterday, in honor of Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK, one of the fallen heroes of Gettysburgh, whose remains arrived in this City late on Friday evening, and now lie in state in the Governor's Room. His funeral will take place under the direction of the Common Council Committee on National Affairs, to-morrow.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 10, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 3	149	95	244
Admitted to July 10	47	16	63
Discharged, cured or relieved	34	12	46
Died	6	2	8
Remaining at date	156	97	253

Males, 215; females, 38.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MURDER AT THE ELYSIAN FIELDS—BLOODY EVIDENCES OF AN ENCOUNTER.—The inquest upon the body of the unknown man found murdered on Saturday, on the beach at the Elysian Fields, was commenced before Coroner F. W. BOHNSTEDT, at Hoboken, on Saturday forenoon. After the jury had been impanneled, they proceeded to the fields, and there found the evidences of a bloody encounter. A short distance beyond Sybil's cave on the walk under a tree, was found considerable blood spattered around, and indications of a scuffle. There were fresh marks on the tree with a sharp instrument, as though the person using it had missed his aim. From thence the body was dragged along, over rocks and ground, and after the pantaloons had been removed was thrown into the water. Blood was discovered on several rocks, and on one of them the print of a bloody hand was plainly visible. The back of the skull is badly fractured, and there are, also, two severe cuts, one on the temple and the other across the forehead. The murdered man is apparently a laborer, and is believed to belong to New-York. As no person here appeared to identify him, it was deemed advisable to adjourn the inquest until Monday, and in the meantime the body will remain at Mr. CRANE's, undertaker, for identification.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH HIGHWAYMEN.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday night, as a man named JOHN WERNER, keeper of a lager bier saloon in William-st., New-York, was passing along the plank walk from Washington village to Hoboken, he was attacked by three ruffians, one of whom struck him a severe blow on the head with a slung-shot. Mr. WERNER immediately attacked the men, and succeeded in knocking two of them into the ditch, but they again renewed the contest, and would eventually have overpowered him had they not been frightened by the approach of some citizens. As it is, Mr. WERNER's face is dreadfully disfigured and his head is badly bruised. The ruffians were undoubtedly aware that he had considerable money in his possession.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 3 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:43, 7:40, 8:43 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations; Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:43, 10:20 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 6:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED Accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:10 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6 30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Manahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10.40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:20 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y. F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPONSIBILITY will leave in few days to visit several European cities. Should any party have claims or other business transactions that they may desire to place in the hands of a competent person for adjustment, they will please address MERCHANT, Box 2228 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CABINET OF MINERALS, geological specimens, shells and corals, comprising over 4,000 specimens, mostly of large cabinet size, and specially adapted for a college or other public institution. Address Prof. CHAS. S. STONE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. G. READ, }
ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
F. A. DREXEL, }
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. W. DREXEL, }
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FIVE LOTS situated on the corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., subject to a lease for a term of years. For further information apply to MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & MILLER, No. 48 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	July 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Adriatic	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Evening Star	July 22	New-York	New-Orleans

For California.

North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

For South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, close on Monday, July 13, at 10½ A.M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1,948 THIRD-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

Open daily from 5 to 7 P. M. JACOB M. LONG, President.
ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5, P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for Summer or permanent residence, situated on the Sound, at the mouth of Saugatuck River. The buildings are first-class and in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES (ABOUT thirty lots) foot of 51st and 52d sts., North River, lately occupied in part for a marble yard and factory, with the large buildings and sheds thereon; steam engine and machinery for cutting and sawing stone and marble. Wharf in front, with about 20 feet depth of water. Hoisting apparatus, &c., well suited for a marble or stone yard, or any other business requiring a large amount of room, with buildings and machinery. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY of six adults and an infant 16 months old, where no other boarders are taken, within one hour's ride or sail of the City; a place where there are no small children preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, W. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVERE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE ARE two or three desirable suites of rooms still vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had on immediate application. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on 15th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $1,000 and under, entitled thereto, free of Government tax, and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000 entitled thereto, free of Government tax, payable at the bank on and after the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th, of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the first inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—The usual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors, free from Government tax, on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 13th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a nett dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 15th inst. R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY BECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Sec.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared [illegible] day, payable on demand. E. A. [illegible] O[illegible], Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

INTEREST NOTICE.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

By order of the Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of *Six (6) per Cent. per Annum, free of Government tax*, will be paid, on and after the 20th instant, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months previous to this date, and on larger amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of Five (5) per Cent per Annum. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, and will draw interest as principal.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, July 8, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES of this Institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 20, free from Government tax.

Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit. EDWIN J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.

June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1863, Union Insurance Scrip of 1863, Pacific Insurance Scrip of 1863, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$5,000.—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Broad-st. Railroad in the City of Newark, for sale by CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, No. 6 Jauncy-court, or No. 39 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

WANTED—SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPWARDS on improved City properties, by first bond and mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

STRAYED, ON THE 3D INST., FROM THE pasture of the subscribers, near Pleasantville, town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., a bay horse, about 16 hands high, with long switch tail, and small white spot in the forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or for information leading to his recovery. MILTON HYATT, Pleasantville; or HYATT & MOUNT, No. 124 Warren-st., New-York.

IF EITHER OF THE YOUNG LADIES who got in a Madison-av. stage, corner of Broadway and 18th-st., and left it at Lord & Taylor's, leaving behind her a parcel containing a pair of slippers, will inform the subscriber where to return it, or call at his office, it will be returned. H. M. KNAPP, with Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOUND—BY A POOR BUT HONEST GIRL, ON Tuesday, in 8th-av., in the neighborhood of 21st or 22d sts., a considerable sum of money. She is anxious that the rightful owner should repossess it. Apply at No. 49 William-st., second story, front office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, JOSEPH H. SMITH.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect, and at the moderate charge of 50 cents per tooth. Gold sets teeth, $20. Vulcanite, (warranted,) $3. Gold fillings, $1; Silver and Dentine, 50 cents; ordinary extracting, 25 cents. References of the highest character. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full suits of mourning made to order on very short notice. A superior stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, Veils, Embroideries and Gloves, constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in dress goods, at popular prices.

N. B.—Two more cases of 5-4 Crape Eugenes, so much inquired for, 7s. per yard, worth 12s.—positively the last at these prices. Also, a lot of fine French organdy muslins, 12½ and 15 cents. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE STEAM ENgine, 28-inch bore, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, with wrought-iron shaft, fly, cog and pinion-wheel and shaft; built by Woodruff & Beach, in perfect order, used less than one year. Also on hand, a large assortment of steam-engines, from 5 to 75 horse-power. Also, a large assortment of steam-boilers; flue and horizontal tubular and locomotive. Also, 2 large low-pressure boilers, suitable for steamboats. Also, a large assortment of wrought iron tanks. Apply to P. CASSIDY, No. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., corner Plymouth, Brooklyn.

MEETINGS.

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, HEADQUARTERS, No. 161 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 18TH-ST.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ABOVE Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1863, at 8 o'clock.

Business of importance will be transacted.

IRA O. MILLER, President.
WASHINGTON MULLIN, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.—A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, with first-class references, may apply at No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT—The best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE:
Consisting of steamers
1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., and intermediate landings.
The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,

Will leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.

Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¾ A. M.; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDSON River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. B. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 435, 437, 439, Fifth-av.
New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, Sept 9.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,

For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,

WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE,
BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate.

EDWIN R. YALE.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, July 13, 1863.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS!!
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!!!
SECOND WEEK
OF
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
The best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS,
AND
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,

in the country. It is composed of the best talent of TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES, the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world. They give their INIMITABLE PERFORMANCES, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7¾.

To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,

an animal whose approach to humanity is so close that thousands regard them as the

CONNECTING LINK
BETWEEN THE HUMAN AND BRUTE CREATION.
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,

the most beautiful little creatures in the world.

TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,

from Africa, the largest and most formidable Serpents in the world.

The Manager has engaged, for a short time only,

ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,

a description of which is given in the autobiography of this renowned French Necromancer, and which by far surpasses, in mechanical ingenuity, anything ever attempted by the inventive genius of man.

THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR

exhibits his wonderful powers, and sells his greatly improved Charts at 25 cents each.

A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,

On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.
JAMES C. CLAPP.
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the CARGO OF THE PRIZE SLOOP NEPTUNE, consisting of 114 bbls. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, and 13 BALES OF COTTON.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
JULY 1, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Wheeler's Stores. Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, cargo of prize-sloop ANGELINA, viz.:

23 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Also, cargo of prize-sloop EMELINE, viz.:
43 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Also, at the same place, at 12 o'clock, the prize-sloop ANGELINA, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive, $1,000 each.
$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$540 do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.

JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE AT AUCtion, on the 16th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, 40 acres of land on Grace Church-st., in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within half a mile of the New-Haven Railroad depot in Portchester. The land formerly belonged to John Hawkins, and commands a beautiful view of Long Island Sound.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as teacher in a school or family; she is competent to give instruction in French, Italian, Latin, music, and the English branches; would teach two or three hours a day for board only, if in or near New-York; references exchanged. Address Miss HARRIET B. INSLEY, Station D, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000—in the iron business. The advertiser is the owner of a blast furnace foundry, good water power and extensive iron mines, near railroad and market. Address RATHBONE, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also,
10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive,
100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:

Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.

Sample of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the execution of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American [illegible] of the best quality, and to be delivered [illegible] Kansas City.

Communications for further [illegible] ed to the undersigned, or to [illegible] No. 58 Beaver-street, New-Y[illegible] livery.

Pres't. Union [illegible]

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

SHIPP[illegible]

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYA[illegible]
NAVIGATION CO[illegible]
(GALWAY LI[illegible]
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	88
Steerage	25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents.

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,

Capt. PRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, July 18.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States M[illegible] Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
F. N. GAGER, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos. Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL WAR is ended," by FOSTER; "Dear One I Think of Thee," LAURENCE; "Nora Dearest," PARKHURST; "I'd Dream for Ever More," BISHOP. All of which are first-class songs. Price 25 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH FULL iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

Particulars of the Surrender from Our Own Correspondent.

The Terms of Surrender and Why They Were Granted.

FEELING AMONG THE PRISONERS

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMER NIAGARA, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, July 6, 1863.

On the cloudy 3d, at 7 A. M., a flag of truce was shown on the right of the left wing, General ORD's corps, at which signal firing ceased except at the extreme left, where the signal was not seen. As you are aware, the country is a succession of hills and ravines, down one of which came two men blindfolded in charge of one of our captains.

The two who bore the flag of truce proved to be the rebel General BOWEN and Colonel MONTGOMERY. They were led to the tent of General BURBRIDGE, where for two hours they awaited their answer from General GRANT.

The message was from General PEMBERTON to General GRANT, requesting a cessation of hostilities for — hours, that commissioners might be appointed to confer on *terms* of surrender, to prevent further effusion of blood and loss of life.

He stated that he could hold out indefinitely, nevertheless. To this Gen. GRANT answered: You can save all effusion of blood when you wish. I have no conditions. We can testify to your courage and endurance, and will treat you with the respect due prisoners of war.

Gen. PEMBERTON murmured at this as did the children of Israel at manna. His men, too, longed for the flesh-pots. At 4 P. M. an interview was arranged for the two chieftains.

On the hills around, that frowned with heavy artillery, and opened with rifle-pits, stood thousands who had fought each other for weeks in secret, but not in silence, now looking upon each other for the first time, since driven into their intrenchments. It was a scene to inspire patriots, to depress traitors and to baffle the moralist. Men here stood ready to share water, coffee or bread, who a day before could slay and boast of it. All cruelty seemed banished, horrible war seemed a picnic, and this terrible Golgotha a holiday.

Note it. Peace dates from that day and that meeting. From the slope of one hill came the traitor and his Staff. From the other Gen. GRANT advanced. When but a few feet intervened, both halted. Col. MONTGOMERY advanced and said, "Gen. GRANT—Gen. PEMBERTON." The traitor seemed ill at ease. After a few words between them, the Generals withdrew a few feet apart, and arranged that the rebels should be paroled there. The officers were allowed to retain a horse each—the men four days' rations. This was merely expediency on the part of GRANT, as he had not transportation for them, nor could he spare men to guard them—*he has immediate use for all his men.* I have been here through all this, and believe that all Mississippi and Louisiana men will return home to stay. The Texans say they are tired of fighting for the Confederacy, and are willing to go home.

The number of prisoners are about 25,000; a great number of them are invalids. There has been a great deal of suffering from want of medicine. The city is much injured by our shells, and the caves into which the women fled for shelter were not always a protection, as some shells have been known to penetrate forty feet in the ground.

We captured over 40,000 small arms and a number of fine pieces of artillery, among them Brooks, Blakely and Whitworth guns of heavy calibre, and Napoleons and Parrotts of lighter. The guns on the celebrated water batteries are about thirty-six in number, and very heavy. [illegible] the victory of the war, and the beginning of the end.

There [illegible]agement among the rebels. [illegible] and Louisianians, the [illegible]ns, say their part is done. [illegible]ch the victor has granted [illegible] others to desist. The [illegible] humiliation, but its com[illegible] all.

They [illegible] demonstration of the Fourth. [illegible]t night would call to the foe, "*Look out for the Fourth,*" etc. This had a tendency to discourage their men.

Among the officers captured is one Lieutenant-General, PEMBERTON; four Major-Generals, namely, SMITH, STEVENSON, FORNEY and BOWEN; about fifteen Brigadier-Generals, over seventy Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and company officers in proportion. Among the Brigadier-Generals is STEPHEN D. LEE, of South Carolina, only thirty years of age, and the idol of the whole army. [illegible] he who repelled SHERMAN at Chickasaw Bayou last winter. He is quiet, modest, handsome, and a dangerous traitor.

At 10 A. M. on the Fourth STEELE's Division entered the city, and placed Freedom's Banner on steeple-spire and dome, so that its bright colors now inspire the beholder.

The war is nearly over in this valley. Port Hudson will be yielded ere you receive this. Mobile will be evacuated or captured in a month. That reduces the war to Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia.

ALLEN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

Once more, on the natal day of American liberty, the grand strains of freedom are sung, and the dear old flag that, baptized in blood at Lexington, torn at Bunker Hill, riven at Brandywine, frozen at the Valley Forge, bathed in the Delaware ere it swept the Hessians at Trenton as birds are swept by the storm from the sky—the flag in which KOSCIUSKO was folded and in which LYON sleeps—floats, yes proudly floats, and as serenely as the silver clouds of autumn over autumn flowers; floats where the traitor signal *flouted* but yesterday, upon the Court-House of Vicksburgh. Twenty thousand rebels look upon the ensign that shall be forever the pride of a people who shall sing with the psalmist, *God shall bless us*—bless us more than he has blessed any.

Hearts leap, but the flag floats. Hearts break, but the flag floats. Joy goes up from the nation, for the flag floats. Traitors gnash their teeth and love gives place to hate, but the flag floats. Treason trembles and patriotism triumphs, for the flag floats. And the hero whom a people maligned, like ARISTIDES in his justice; as the victor of Marathon in his valor; magnanimous as TANCREDE, gives a rebuke to impatience by placing the flag there.

On the 3d, at 7½ A. M., upon a crest of a hill, just above the camp of Gen. STEPHEN BURBRIDGE, of Kentucky, was seen a flag-of-truce. An officer was sent to escort them, blindfolded, to the tent. Two fine looking officers, dressed in the rebel gray, of splendid carriage and with fine faces as far as we could see, (for be it known that persons blindfolded seem strange when they smile or speak.) The one was Gen. BOWEN and the other Col. MONGOMERY, of Virginia, splendid types of splendid men. They were bearers of a dispatch from Gen. PEMBERTON to Gen. GRANT. For two hours, while Gen. A. J. SMITH was gone to headquarters, they remained and chatted of war and its terms. After their bandages were removed the light seemed to blind them—so long had their eyes been closed to light.

The purports, for I cannot give you the words, nor is it according to rule for any to see them until the oracular STANTON has glassed them o'er, is this—To avoid the further effusion of blood and loss of life, &c.; though I can hold out for an indefinite period, &c.; I propose to cease hostilities—now for the consideration, etc.; I will appoint three Commissioners and you three for conditions, etc.

To which Gen. GRANT replied, I surmise, in this manner: "The first you can avoid at any time. I have no conditions, etc. You have by your bravery and endurance won the respect of soldiers; you shall be treated with all the dignity of prisoners of war," etc. His magnanimity is as great as his bravery.

There was no firing all day yesterday along the line. It was a night that banished philosophy, and made

Even God's providence seeming estranged.

The forts and rifle-pits were covered with men, some standing with arms folded, all silent—never did so many men look upon so many with such wonder. For six weeks have these men been looking for each other to send a leaden messenger to bid him home, or at night digging each others graves in the sap and mine, now looking upon each other for the first time. Each knew what the rifle-pit concealed, none knew how many, or what manner of man his neighbor was. All the day long they peeped over, some within ten feet of his foe.

But a stranger scene than this was to be in the afternoon. The chieftains were to meet in a small plain between the hills. Thousands of men could look from rampaits of earth at their meeting. At about 3 P. M. Gen. GRANT and his staff rode over the breastworks from our side, and at the same moment Gen. PEMBERTON and his aids rode from the other. In a sweet little nook they met. After an introduction by Col. MONTGOMERY, though they had been lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico, Gen. PEMBERTON said: "I was at Buena Vista and Monterey, and we had conditions there." "I have no conditions," said Gen. GRANT, (so a little bird told me.) "Come aside."

They two went a few feet apart from the rest, and sat down on the grass, amid fig and peach trees, for there had been a garden there. An hour elapsed, or more, when both arose and went their several ways.

The formal taking possession was at 10 A. M. of to-day. A glorious Fourth. This was the day predicted by your correspondent, as well as by many another wiseacre.

At 10 A. M., to-day, we entered the torn city. At 12 M. the transports, with colors flying, left their moorings, and three score, nearly, of steamers, returned from banishment to their landings at Vicksburgh.

The glorious little conqueror sat during the interview with cigar in his mouth nearly all the time. Already his men are eager to be led Johnston-ward. Anywhere for him.

History claims him her darling. It is a noble triumph to one who defended him last Winter when all condemned, to see him now! A stranger to me—never spoke with him but once, and that when snow was on the ground.

Twenty thousand prisoners are ours—they are to be paroled here. Vicksburgh is one of the places spoken of in the *cartel*. The expense of transportation and feed for so many would be too great.

So ends one of the most remarkable sieges of history. Bravely defended and nobly won. Nothing should be stronger evidence of common brotherhood than common bravery. They fought until nearly all provisions were gone—until they had to eat the flesh of mules and horses. Brave, deluded men. All honor the brave. Our men treat them with kindness, sharing with them food.

CAPTURED OFFICERS.

Among the captured officers is one Lieutenant-General, PEMBERTON; four Major-Generals, SMITH, STEVENSON, FORNEY and BOWEN; some fifteen or twenty Brigadier-Generals, among whom is STEPHEN D. LEE, of South Carolina, a very handsome man, and of undoubted military genius. He is the idol of Vicksburgh—tall and straight, dark hair, full beard, close cut; fine military bearing, and of the coolest determination in battle; only thirty years of age. The next in prominence is Gen. STEVENSON, of Virginia—not so tall as LEE; red hair and beard, both long, and second to no one in the Confederacy in point of executive ability; a forehead that projects like WEBSTER's, and a nose rather pug than pretty.

RETROSPECTION.

Now that the contention is over and the city is ours, we may speak things that would and should have consigned one to a prison if told a few weeks ago.

In the latter part of April Gen. GRANT left Milliken's Bend with only about 75,000 men. He marched through a hostile country, subsisting upon it, capturing towns and cities, destroying armies, and at last, when he came before the city to invest it, had but few, if any more troops than the besieged. All the ammunition had to be transported with him, and his men had lived without tents or comforts of any kind for near a month. He opened communication with his fleet, and then once more his men had plenty. It is almost incredible how much he did with so little. It was two weeks before he could get reënforcements. At length they came, when we breathed free.

What force he has now I no not say; suffice it, that he will astonish even his greatest admirers in a few weeks.

THE NAVY AT VICKSBURGH.

Official Dispatch from Rear-Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 11.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburgh has surrendered at last to the United States forces after a desperate but vain resistance. That she has not done so sooner has not been for want of ability on the part of our military commanders, but from the magnitude of the defences, which were intended to repulse any force the Government could possibly send there. What bearing this will have on the rebellion remains yet to be seen, but the magnitude of the success must go far toward crushing out this revolution, and establishing once more the commerce of the States bordering on this river. History has seldom had an opportunity of recording so desperate a defence on one side, with so much courage, ability, perseverance and endurance on the other, and if ever an army was entitled to the gratitude of the nation it is the army of the Tennessee and its gallant leaders. The navy has necessarily performed a less conspicuous part in the capture of Vicksburgh than the army, still it has been employed in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. The gunboats have been constantly below Vicksburgh in shelling the works with success, coöperating heartily with the left wing of the army. The mortar-boats have been at work for forty-two days, without intermission, throwing shells into all parts of the city, even reaching the works in the rear of Vicksburgh, and in front of our troops—a distance of three miles. Three heavy guns placed on scows, a nine-inch, a ten-inch, and a one hundred-pound rifle, were placed in position a mile from the town, and commanded all the water-batteries. They have kept up an accurate and incessant fire for fourteen days, doing all the damage that could be done by guns under such circumstances. Five 8-inch, two 9-inch, two 42-pounder rifles and four 32-pounder shell guns have been landed, at the request of the different Generals commanding corps, from the gunboats, and mounted in the rear of Vicksburgh, and whenever I could spare the officers and men from our small complement, they were sent to manage the guns, with what ability I leave to the General Commanding to say. In the meantime I stationed the small class of gunboats to keep the banks of the Mississippi clear of guerrillas, who were assembling in force with a large number of cannon to block up the river and cut off the transports bringing down supplies, reinforcements and ammunition for the army.

Though the rebels on several occasions built batteries, and with a large force attempted to sink or capture the transports, they never succeeded, but were defeated by the gunboats with severe loss on all occasions. Without a watchful care over the Mississippi, the operations of the army would have been much interfered with; and I can say honestly that officers never did their duty better than those who patrolled the river from Cairo to Vicksburgh. One steamer only was badly disabled since our operations commenced, and six or seven men were killed and wounded. While the army have had a troublesome enemy in front and behind them, the gunboats, Marine brigade, under Gen. ELLET, and a small force of troops under Gens. DENNIS and MOWER, have kept at bay a large force of rebels over 12,000 strong, accompanied by a large quantity of artillery; and through offered battle several times and engaged, they invariably fled, and satisfied themselves by assaulting half-disciplined and unarmed blacks.

The capture of Vicksburgh leaves us a large army and our naval forces free to act all along the River, and I hope soon to add to my Department the vessels which have been temporarily lost to the service, viz: the *Indianola* and *Cincinnati*. The effect of this blow will be felt far up the tributaries of the Mississippi. The timid and doubtful will take heart, and the wicked will, I hope, cease to trouble us, for fear of the punishment which will sooner or later overtake them.

There has been a large expenditure of ammunition during the siege. The mortars have fired 7,000 mortar shells, and the gunboats 4,500. Four thousand five hundred shots have been fired from naval guns on shore, and we have supplied over 6,000 to the different army corps.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, commanding Mississippi Squadron.

THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURGH.

Gen. Joe Johnston Rapidly Retreating, and Gen. Sherman in Pursuit.

VICKSBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

Yesterday and to-day all has been remarkably quiet and good feeling prevails.

The weather is fearfully warm.

Nineteen general officers have been paroled.

Two or three days must elapse before the prisoners are sent out to their destination, which is reported to be Talladega, Alabama. Many of them are anxious not to be paroled, but wish to take the oath of allegiance, quit the rebel service and be sent North.

Several women and children have been killed or injured during the siege.

Hundreds of houses, occupied by sick and wounded, have been constantly exposed to shells.

About 2,500 persons have been killed inside the works since the siege begun.

The labor performed on the fortifications on both sides has been prodigious.

The weight of our artillery knocked most of their works into undistinguishable heaps.

About 1,200 women and children were in the city during the bombardment, who have for the most time been obliged to live in caves, of which there are several hundred.

Citizens have not been allowed to draw from the army supplies, except in cases of destitution.

The prices of food have been enormous. Five dollars a pound has been charged for flour, and a dollar a pound for mule meat.

The latest advices from the interior state that *Gen. Johnston is rapidly retreating, and that Gen. Sherman is in hot pursuit.*

Reinforcements are moving to Gen. SHERMAN.

An offer of assistance has been dispatched to Gen. BANKS, and it is conjectured that the condition of the Port Hudson garrison will be similar to that of Vicksburgh a week hence. Its fall may be announced at any hour.

The general opinion here, both in the rebel army and our own, is that the rebellion in the Southwest is at an end, or reduced to insignificant proportions.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Admiral Farragut's Report to the Navy Department.

The Repulse of the Enemy at Donaldsonville.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 11.

The Navy Department, this morning, received the following dispatches from Admiral FARRAGUT:

FLAGSHIP PENSACOLA, NEW-ORLEANS, June 29.

SIR: I have to inform the Department that while I was at Port Hudson, I received a dispatch stating that the rebels were in force on the west bank of the river, threatening Plaquemine and Donaldsonville. I started immediately for the first named place, but on my arrival at Baton Rouge, I found a dispatch from Lieut.-Commander WEAVER, to the effect that the rebels—about 150 Texans—had made a raid into Plaquemine some three hours before his arrival, and had burned two steamers that were lying there. Lieutenant-Commander WEAVER shelled the place, driving the enemy out of the town, and followed them down to Donaldsonville, which place he reached in advance of them by dark. I was also there, and found that the *Kineo* had also been sent up by Commodore MORRIS. The enemy, finding us in such strong force, gave out that they would not attack Donaldsonville, but would go by railroad to Brashear City. I therefore ordered the *Winona*, Lieut.-Commander WEAVER, to cruise up and down the river; and he, seeing the enemy on two occasions, shelled them.

As I had much to attend to in New-Orleans, I dropped down, placing the gunboats to the best advantage above and below. Lieut.-Commander WEAVER volunteered to assist the volunteer officer commanding the fort in the drilling of his men at the great guns. I paid them a visit, and gave them my advice in case of an attack, which I looked for sooner or later. I left Commander WOOLSEY in the *Princess Royal* in command at Donaldsonville, ordered the *Winona* to Plaquemine, and placed the *Kineo* at a place below where the railroad ran near the river, distant about 23 miles from New-Orleans.

On the 17th inst. the enemy reached the Lafourche Crossing and attacked our pickets, who repulsed them, causing them a heavy loss. On the 18th they had a second fight, and were again repulsed. On the 23d, the enemy, under Gens. GREENE and MORTON, attacked and captured Brashear City. Our force there was very small. I had only a small steamer, mounting two 12-pound howitzers, which I purchased as a tug; but I regret to say her Commander is not represented as having been any more vigilant than the rest, and backed down the bay. Mr. RYDER says, however, that he could not fire into the enemy without firing into our own people, so he withdrew and retired to New-Orleans, leaving Brashear City in possession of the enemy.

On the 27th, Commander WOOLSEY informed me by telegraph, and Brig.-Gen. EMORY personally, that Gen. GREEN, of Texas, had notified the women and children to leave Donaldsonville, as he intended to make an attack. I immediately ordered the *Kineo* up to the assistance of the *Princess Royal*, and Lieut.-Commander WEAVER in the *Winona*, being on the alert, was also at Donaldsonville in time to take part in repulsing the enemy. I inclose herewith Commander WOOLSEY's report:

"At 1:20 A. M. on the 28th, the enemy made the attack, and their storming party got into the fort, but the gunboats opened a flanking fire above and below the fort, hurling destruction into the rebel ranks, and driving back the supporting party so that they broke and fled, and the 120 who entered the fort were captured. At 4:50 A. M. the rebel Texans fell back in great rage, vowing vengeance. I had in the meantime ordered up the *Monongahela*, Commander READ, and Gen. EMORY first, and then Gen. BANKS sent forward reinforcements. Gen. STONE is now in command there, and the place is perfectly secure."

The prisoners arrived from Donaldsonville number 124. Among them are one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, 2 Captains and five Lieutenants. Our forces have buried sixty-nine rebel dead, and are still employed, calculating that there are about 100. Col. PHILLIPS is among the number of the rebel dead.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1863.

SIR: The following is a list of the killed and wounded on board the United States steamer *Princess Royal*, during an action at Donaldsonville, La., on the morning of the 28th inst., viz.:

Killed—ISIAH FOSTER, landsman, instantly, by a rifle ball. *Wounded*—CHARLES PRESTON, seaman, in left ankle and right leg by rifle ball; ALEXANDER GORDON, Captain of forecastle, in wrist.

T. K. CHANDLER, Surgeon of *Princess Royal.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. FOLTZ, Fleet Surgeon.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, commanding the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 10.

BENJAMIN PEDDLE, of Lambert's Point, on the Elizabeth River, was arrested yesterday while attempting to run the blockade. He had in his possession when arrested $4,000 worth of contraband goods. This is his third or fourth arrest for blockade running. He is now in Fort Norfolk. It is reported that two others were also arrested last night by the guards, while engaged in smuggling.

Gen. CORCORAN leaves for Washington to-night, *via* Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 11.

The revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, from Hilton Head, arrived to-day. She reports that the *Atlanta* is there doing guard duty.

The *Cuyahoga* spoke off Hatteras the prize steamer *Neptune*, captured June 14, off Mobile.

The *Roanoke* arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon.

The *Neptune* also arrived in the Roads.

OUR RED RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

An Exodus of the Contrabands.

How the Corps D'Afrique is Recruited.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BLOCKADING FLEET, MOUTH OF RED RIVER, Miss., Monday, June 29, 1863.

A whole month has intervened since we have received any mail, or direct tidings from home. If there is any portion of this Continent, where war-vessels, or armed troops employed in the service of the country are more isolated, or neglected (?), I don't know where the desolate region is. How long we are to remain in this state of suspended animation, probably depends upon the caprice of some post-office official, or some cosy, comfortable, and satisfied naval authority, on whom these four hundred and odd men are dependent for their news from home. My only and worst wish for them—provided this neglect is culpable—is, that they may for one month and a day suffer the same horrors of suspense and anxiety which tortures us concerning *home* and friends. Such treatment, I fear, is fast wasting the loyal zeal of the officers and men who suffer from this inattention.

The only thing which relieves the monotony of the situation here is the constant arrival from plantations, near and remote, of contrabands who escape and find their way to us for protection. There is, just now, a general exodus of the colored people. The owners far and near are gathering their slaves and packing off to or toward Texas. The horror of being driven in chains from their old homes to a strange land and an unknown destiny, has produced a widespread panic among these people, and the woods, and roads, and cornfields swarm with fugitives. The gunboats lying at the mouth of Red River have sent away to Gen. BANKS two large consignments during the month past, and to-day several hundred have been added to the common stock, recruited for the *Corps d'Afrique*. The good fighting qualities which these free Americans of African descent, (some have *descended* until they are almost or quite Saxon white,) makes this work all the more gracious and satisfactory.

The great exodus to-day has been from the six plantations of Col. JOE ACKLEN, opposite the mouth of Red River. These people have remained comparatively contented, looking for the realization of the good time coming—a portion only mixing in with passing fugitives, and smuggling themselves on board the gunboats, from time to time, in small numbers. The escape of these few slaves has evidently caused the owner sleepless hours and much worriment of mind. He was "perfectly surprised to see any of his niggers going away—they had been used so well, and were so contented and happy." His overseers have kept in their saddles night and day, and with dogs and guns have hunted down, driven back, and threatened, with all sorts of punishments, the people who came down from other plantations. Dogs have actually torn in pieces women and children at the very gates of this man's well-ordered plantations, and they have been run, worried and shot on every road leading past his premises. Last night his overseer, it is alleged, fired a signal gun, and at daylight a large mounted rebel force came down like wolves on the fold. Just as the contrabands were assembling with their market truck, these rebel cavalrymen dashed into the place, and seized all whom they could find, driving them "back toward the hills." They were well armed, and used their weapons freely, knocking down, or firing at the poor negroes, who were terror-stricken, and scattered in all directions. The force consisted of part of a regiment of cavalry under command of Col. POWERS. They seized some half-a-dozen sick men who were lying in a house ashore—made them prisoners, and *then paroled them.* They then resumed the business of driving off the contrabands, mules and stock—such as they could find. Two armed boats' crews were sent ashore from the *Lafayette*, and the *Pittsburgh* steamed up to get a range on the guerrillas—but they made themselves scarce. A perfect panic followed this raid among the colored people, who fled with consternation and terror toward the gunboats. As fast as they came down Capt. WALKE had them carried on board the *Lafayette*. They came walking, running, dodging out of bush and hedge; out of wood and cornfield and along shore—the young, the old, the spry and the decrepid—with children on their backs, and holding on to motherly frocks or chemises—for many ran out of their houses in their nightclothes and almost naked. As the panic gradually wore off, they began to come on mules and horses, in horse-carts and ox-teams, with household goods piled high like a first of May moving. All day the boats from the *Lafayette* plied to and fro, carrying men, women and children, particularly children, (mercy how prolific!) until *three hundred and fifty*, from all sources, had been received on board. These, added to those previously received from the regions round about, made up some "five hundred "little and big" candidates for the army, or the service of Uncle Sam in some equally useful department.

During the day the *Pittsburgh*, Capt. WM. HOEL—a perfect model of a steamboat and fighting man—took in tow the coal-barge which Capt. WALKE had had fitted up for their accommodation, and towed it down the river to Bayou Sara. On the way he met the *St. Maurice* coming up, and transferred the whole over to him. This steamer came up, and, after delivering dispatches, went alongside the bank and received the remainder of the blacks from the surrounding plantations. She has just started, with her entire capacity crammed with living freight. A very good day's work. This is the way to carry on the war in this part of the country, there is no mistake about it.

D. S.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Extra Session of the State Legislature.

MOVEMENTS FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Results of the Late Raid on the Rebel Communications.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, July 9.

The Legislature of North Carolina is now in extra session on financial matters.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, (a rebel print,) in referring to this extra session, says:

"There is mischief brewing, which bodes no good to the Confederate cause, and the history of that Legislature does not warrant us in expecting anything but mischief at its hands."

The *Register* says that "the Governor's organ, the Raleigh *Standard*, is doing all in its power to incite the people to rebel against the Confederate Government."

The members of the Legislature from Caswell County have come out for a reconstruction of the Union, and the Wilmington *Journal* says other members are intending to openly advocate the same thing.

The expedition, which left here on the night of the 3d inst., returned on the morning of the 7th inst., having successfully accomplished its object. Gen. HECKMAN, commanding the infantry and artillery, attacked the enemy near Kinston, where he compelled the rebels to remain while Lieut.-Col. LEWIS and Maj. COLE, with sixteen companies of cavalry, proceeded on to Kenansville, ninety miles from Newbern, where they struck the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which the cavalry destroyed for a great distance by bending double the rails, burning bridges, &c. An extensive sabre factory at Kenansville, with many thousand sabres, was burnt, and also an extensive knapsack factory, with some twenty thousand knapsacks. Nearly every town through which the cavalry passed contained a rebel Commissary depot full of Confederate stores, which were also burnt, together with great quantities of cotton, tar, pitch, resin and turpentine. Horses, mules, negroes and prisoners were captured in great numbers.

Some two hundred thousand dollars in Confederate money were captured from the Tax Collectors in Kenansville, and large amounts from other Tax Collectors, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars, which, with the immense amount of property destroyed, is a severe blow to the rebel cause in North Carolina. All of which was accomplished without the loss of a a man on our side. The enemy were unable to meet our cavalry for the want of force. Gen. HECKMAN sustained no loss in his artillery duel with the enemy at Kinston.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN G. CHAMBERS, Twenty-third Massachusetts regiment, who has distinguished himself in so many battles, was wounded in the shoulder by a shell while leading his brave regiment forward. Though his wounds are not serious he fainted on the field, and after they were dressed he resumed his position at the post of danger, where he was welcomed with deafening cheers from his admiring followers.

Capt. H. W. WILSON, civil engineer of the Department, at the head of a picket force of black pioneers from WILD's African brigade, rendered efficient service to the expedition in building and repairing bridges.

Major-Gen. FOSTER has paid a hadsome compliment to all the officers and men of the expedition for their brave and efficient conduct.

JAMES N. MULLER, a distinguished citizen of Baltimore, arrived here yesterday on important business for the Treasury Department.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Jura off Cape Race

Political and Commercial News Unimportant

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 10,
Via PORT HOOD, Saturday, July 11.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 2d, *via* Londonderry on the 3d inst., was boarded by the news-boat at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Her dates are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 1st instant, *en route* for Bremen.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st inst.

The political news is unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government had been defeated by an immense majority on a vote for the purchase of the late Exhibition building.

A great fire had occurred in Water-street, Liverpool, by which a large quantity of cotton and wheat were destroyed. Loss £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* contradicts the assertion that a large armament is being undertaken in France, with a view to certain eventualities which may take place in the north of Europe.

SPAIN.

The Confederates are reported to have made proposals to the Spanish Government for recognition, with the sanction and support of Napoleon.

MADAGASCAR.

A revolution has taken place in Madagascar. The king was assassinated, and the ministers hanged. The widow was proclaimed Queen.

MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was unchanged; sales of the week, 33,500 bales.

BREADSTUFFS on Friday were very dull. WHEAT easier, and tending downward.

PROVISIONS dull, and tending to decline.

Consols, 92@92¼.

Illinois Central shares, 29@28½ discount. Erie shares, 59½.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

STONINGTON, Conn., Saturday, July 11—7 P. M.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool June 30, is now passing this place, *en route* to New-York. News anticipated.

THE READMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

Important Letter from President Lincoln.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.

Messrs. E. E. Mathiot, Bradish Johnston and Thomas Cottman:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, which follows, has been received and considered:

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the General Government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as they existed previous to the passage of an act of secession, upon the principle of the existence of the State Constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the Constitution. Under this Constitution the State wishes to return to its full allegiance, in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the Federal Constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisiana to order an election, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and Federal officers.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants,

E. E. MATHIOT,
BRADISH JOHNSTON,
THOS. COTTMAN.

Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate holding a Convention for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the Committee the authority you seek, to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add, that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used as to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to give them. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS.—The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the medical faculty of this country to the use of his Schiedam Schnapps in diseases of the lungs. He has received of late a number of letters from patients who have used it, and who testify to the great benefit they have received from its use. Some who had coughs for years had been relieved. Others who had tubercles and ulcers, which their physicians said were incurable, had them healed. As the Schnapps is the purest alcoholic stimulant now made, physicians would run no risk by giving it a fair trial. Put up in pint and quart bottles, and sold by grocers and druggists. Look out for counterfeits and imitations, with which the whole country is flooded. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole manufacturer and importer.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—C. W. Smith, W. W. McChesney, A. Martin, J. Best, G. W. Wilkinson, J. M. Cochran, J. R. Richards, Rev. Dr. W. Boecking, and 21 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 11—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Peter Cupper, D. Sopers, George Mason, A. C. Slater, N. Wells and son, Mr. Simpson, Isidor Straws, Joseph Tracken, G. Weill, G. W. Mence, J. S. Sommers, M. Bigland, Alexander Hill, Thomas Hall, Madame P. Lawrent, Miss A. Martin, Miss B. Pereare, Madame Mo-Aller, Mrs. M. A. Stitt, Miss A. Midford, Madame Louisa Tavant, Mrs. M. Reeves and two children, Mrs. Sargent, three children and Governess, James B. Blakeley, Robt. McDonald, F. Ebner, M. Daishiner, Eugene de Geer, J. M. Webb, John Arnold, H. M. C. Barklie, Joseph Curran, John P. Holden, Joseph Alimindo, Pedra Pena, F. Clara, M. Cornell, A. H. Powell, L. Dubrent, Arthur McArcy, H. F. Kickerby, Mr. Murray and two sons, Mr. Craham, G. James, T. Thompson, Will Berge, Christian Berge, A. Wilson, John F. Skinner, Richard Green, John Davidson, wife, three children, infant and nurse, Mr. Alcalde and lady, A. Weill and lady, Charles Coulter and boy, Mr. Doherty, Miss M. McDonald, H. T. Cox, S. H. Stitt, Miss C. Berel, P. H. Rearuson, A. M. Barrow, T. Wilson, Miss J. Hill, M. Cowan, L. L. Roberts and lady, Mr. Jennings and wife, Rev. B. O'Reiley, Rev. J. Rossigrol, M. Gilmore, H. Hammond, R. C. Mestard, Rev. Francis Van Erps, O. Bellows, Mr. Bellows, G. Upton, W. Winterside, Misses H. and V. Wells, with others in the steerage. Specie, $289,616 81.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana.—Frederick Laford, W. H. Carter, Edwin Robinson, Charles Gregory, Joseph Welch, Thomas Casusus, Jose Znacio Anjona, R. T. Claremont, Pedro Muscer, Charles Peon, Isaac Mermaker, Victor Hestres, Vicenzi Martinez, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 32 | Moon rises.. 1 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 13 | Gov. Island.. 6 02 | Hell Gate.. 7 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Bangor, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; Cahawba, Baker, Boston; Morning Star, Perkins, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; St. Johns, (Br.,) Ralph, New-Orleans, Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamers Empire, Hunter, Washington, James Hand; Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Patapsco, Mol. Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Lina and Fritz, (Pruss.,) Wagner, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mermaid, De Rosny, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Golden West, Crandall, Liverpool, Hewlett & Torrance; Union, Leach, Marseilles and Malta; F. C. Schmidt; Star of the West, Perry, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephews; James L. Bogart, Conway, St. John, N. B., C. W. Wright; American Eagle, Urquhart, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; New-World, Knight, Liverpool, C. Grinnell.

Brigs Cygnet, (Br.,) Porter, St. John, N. B., B. F. Small & Co.; St. Vincent, Ganion, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Amazon, (Br.,) Thompson, Bermuda, George F. Peniston; Anna, (Dan.,) Christensen, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; San Sietre, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Queenstown, F. Berthoud & Co.; Surprise, Rawlett, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bros.; Minnie Miller, Norton, Santa Cruz, Roche Bros. & Coffry; Arabella, ——, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Henduka, Von du Veen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; H. Mackay, (Br.,) Curtis, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Barks M. A. Lewis, Lewis, Cow Bay, C. B., Boyd & Hincken; Monnequash, (Br.,) Merchant, Bristol, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; America, (Brem.,) Meyer, London, Unkart & Co.; Palmyra, (Br.,) Crocker, Belfast, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Euphemia, Brewster, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Rambler, Bassett, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Belle, Perry, Vera Cruz, B. F. Small & Co.; Lizzie Sturgis, (Br.,) Crocker, St. Johns, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Emma, NcGuire, St. Stephen, G. Boardman; Mary E. Banks, Rockwell, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Susan E. Jayne, Bailey, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Wm. J. Loud, Clark, Newburyport, Metcalf & Duncan; R. H. Wilson, Davis, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Queen of the West, Rogers, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Comet, Hodgson, Boston; Caroline and Cornelia, Reid, Port Royal, Dewey & Collins; M. S. Tibbetts, Clum, Fortress Monroe, Hanson & Schmedzel; Sisters, Spear, Portland, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Fanny Moss, Davis, Boston, L. Lenny; Mary Jane, Brewster, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Gentile, Gershell, Providence, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Mary Parker, Petty, Washington, Mott Bedell; J. H. Burnall, Corson, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mary Tice, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloops P. Van Courtlandt, Deming, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; H. Stannard, Vail, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, Bridgman, Liverpool June 26 and Queenstown 27th, at 11:45 P. M., with 648 steerage passengers and mdse. to John G. Dale. June 27, exchanged signals with R. M. steamship Persia, bound up channel. 28th, off Cape Clear, exchanged signals with ship E. A. Lolard, bound W. 2d inst., lat. 45, lon. 56, passed a vessel with only foremast standing, and a bark in company, steering E.; was distant about 10 miles.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., 57 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Sophia, Grumley, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., July 9, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam frigate Princess D'Astrias, (Span.,) Havana.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool June 2, with mdse. and 450 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. June 19, lat. 46 30, lon. 35, passed ship Alexander Marshall, fm. New-York for Liverpool. Same day, passed a ship bound E., with a red ball in her foretopsail. June 20, lat. 45 35, lon. 36 05, saw ship E. C. Scranton, bound E.

Bark Charles Bremer, Pierce, Trinidad de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar to George S. Stephenson & Co. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Bark Michael, (Pruss.,) Runge, Leith 60 ds., with coal to Westray, Gibbes & Hardcastle.

Bark Cassibelaunus, (of Shields,) Arrowsmith, Bristol 40 ds., with iron, etc., to order. Had very heavy westerly weather east of the Banks; since then, light winds and much fog. June 9, lat. 46 04, lon. 27 17, saw Br. brig J. Capes, steering E. June 28, lat. 45 55, lon. 50 43, saw ship South American, steering E.

Bark Salem, Powell, Matamoras via Nassau, N. P., 33 ds., with cotton and 12 passengers to M. Escheveria.

Bark Frank Lovitt, of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Horton, Galway 34 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. June 27, lat. 40, lon. 52 10, passed ship Flora, bound E.

Brig Phantom, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Campbell, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to George F. Bulley. 1st inst., lat. 43 16, lon. 63 48, spoke U. S. steamer Tuscarora, cruising. 9th inst., lat. 40 19, lon. 68 40, a barg-rigged steamer, showing the American flag, ran within two hundred yards of us, when we hoisted our colors, and she immediately altered her course; she did not communicate with us. At noon same day, saw her in chase of the U. S. steamer Ericsson; hoisted our signals to the latter that "an enemy was in chase. The E. gained on her so much that she gave up the chase and steered toward another vessel, apparently an American brig. During the chase after the Ericsson she had the Confederate flag flying. Capt. Campbell is positive that the above steamer was no other than the notorious privateer Alabama, as his first officer saw her when she was at Havana.

Brig Isadora, Hussey, Fall River 48 hours, in ballast to master.

Brig Anna Wellington, (of Bangor,) Atwood, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Anchored in Lower Quarantine.

Brig Achille, (Ital.,) Ferrari, Messina 66 ds., passed Gibraltar May 20, with fruit, etc., to Ghamberlai, Phelps & Co.

Brig Helles, (Pruss.,) Sass, Lisbon 45 ds., with salt to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. 10th inst., during a heavy sea, rolled away the main topmast.

Brig Johanna, (Swed.,) Schroeder, Buenos Ayres 63 ds., with hides, etc., to G. Moke & Co.

Schr. Wm. Gregory, Bucklid, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to master.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Boston, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Quickstep, Wilsey, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Diamond, Brown, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Pickering, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. C. S. Hazzard, Billard, Hartford, with powder.

Schr. Marent Hope, Moore, Connecticut River.

Schr. Albert Field, Phillips, Taunton, for Albany.

Schr. Perine, Hatfield, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. L. Holt, Field, Portland, Conn., with stone.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., light.

BELOW—Br. brig Jessie. Also 1 bark unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Shannon, (Br.,) for Liverpool; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Bavaria, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg.

U. S. transport E. S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.

Steamers William Hunter and Matanzas.

Ship Lizzie Homans.

Barks Niagara, Merco Polo, Queen of the Netherland, Reindeer.

Brigs Calmuck, Robert C. Wright, Delphin.

Schr Equator.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Great Eastern, from Liverpool June 30, is now expected via Long Island Sound.

Spoken, &c.

Dickey Sam—bark, of Glasgow, from St. Thomas for Cape of Good Hope, 5 ds. out, June 10, lat. 1 07, lon. 32 38.

Sallie Bonsall—hence bound E., June 20, lat. 43 27, lon. 41 30.

Mary Ellen—Br. schr., hence for Prince Edward's Island, July 6, lat. 40, lon. 67.

Phantom—Br. brig, from Glassbay, C. B., for New-York, July 5, lat. 41, lon. 66 50.

GRAY'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

GRAY'S

CELEBRATED

HAIR

RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

$1,000 PREMIUM. $1,000.

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore gray or diseased hair to its ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR. Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and cure nervous headache; will give to the Hair a clean, glossy appearance, and is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

It is a perfect and complete dressing for the hair. Read the following testimonial:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.—

Dear Sir: Two months ago my head was almost entirely BALD, and the little hair I had was all GRAY, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your *Hair Restorative*, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent *Hair Restorative*, and you may also refer any doubting person to me.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New-York.

Other testimonials may be seen at the Restorative Depot, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

Manufactured and sold by the proprietor, (WM. GRAY,) at the Restorative Depot, No. 301 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all druggists.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3682. NEW-YORK, MONDAY JULY, 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

Our Whole Line Advancing on the Enemy Yesterday.

The Rebels Driven Out of Hagerstown.

THE GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Nothing but Skirmishing on Saturday.

The Enemy Moving Up a Pontoon Train and Ammunition Train from the Virginia Side.

Another Heavy Rain and a Further Rise in the Potomac.

Reported Capture of the Rebel Gen. Stuart.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ANTIETAM.

Antietam River, Sunday, July 12—8 A. M.,
Viâ Frederick, Sunday, July 12.

Our whole line is ordered to advance to-day, and unless the enemy retire, there will be more or less fighting before night. There was only slight skirmishing yesterday. The enemy held his picket's line very tenaciously, as though concealing some strong position behind it.

These are well grounded fears that the river may become fordable in a day or two. It had fallen considerable at Shepperdstown yesterday, and was still rapidly seceeding. A scout from Winchester, yesterday, reports the enemy moving another pontoon train, and a train of ammunition, to Williamsport. There is a prospect of more rain to-day, however.

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL FROM JONES' CROSS ROADS.

Jones' Cross Roads, Six Miles from Williamsport, Sunday, July 12—P. M.

Hagerstown was captured at an early hour this morning, by Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry division, supported by Gen. Ames' division of infantry, from the Eleventh corps.

We took about 125 prisoners, with a loss of only 20 wounded, including Lieut.-Col. Gould, of the Fifth Michigan cavalry. We also captured several officers and privates, who had been concealed in the town since our occupation of it on Monday last.

The citizens were overjoyed at the re-appearance of our troops. Mr. Paul sends you full particulars by mail.

Our whole army is now on the west side of the Antietam, commanding the pike from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, our right resting at the latter place, and our left at St. James' College, two miles west of Antietam bridge, on the Williamsport road. This line is about six miles long, but as we advance becomes much contracted.

The army has advanced steadily to-day in line of battle, and is now an average distance of six miles from Williamsport.

It is reliably reported from Hagerstown, that at a distance of a mile and a half from Hagerstown, on the road to Williamsport, the enemy have thrown up strong entrenchments. This is probably the case, for unless they are crossing the river, their steady retreat before our advance can be accounted for in no other way.

To-morrow a battle will be fought.

The enemy are making systematic levies upon the people of Maryland. They take all the horses and feed from every farm; all the cattle but two or three cows; all the provisions save barely enough for sixty days for the family, leaving nothing but the gardens and the poultry yards—and all the stragglers turn in and rob them.

A more momentous battle than even Gettysburgh will be fought. Our army is in good spirits.

Some reinforcements have arrived.

Gen. Smith reported to-night with all the troops he could induce to cross the State lines—*the Pennsylvanians generally refusing.* L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM GREENCASTLE.

Greencastle, viâ Chambersburgh,
Sunday, July 12.

Firing has been heard to-day, going on between Williamsport and Hagerstown. It is not believed to be that of a heavy battle.

The enemy occupy Hagerstown to-day.

Ten rebel deserters have come into Greencastle within the last few hours. The rebels are said to have had seven boats at Williamsport yesterday. Each boat cannot take over but two teams at a load.

A battle is expected hourly. WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Greencastle, Sunday, July 12,
Via Chambersburgh.

The corps of Ewell and Hill returned and occupied Hagerstown about 2 o'clock yesterday. They have a strong picket four miles this side of the town. Hill's corps passed through the town taking the Leitersburgh turnpike.

A negro teamster in the rebel army, who left Williamsport at 5 o'clock last evening, states that they are building flatboats at that point, and will have seven finished to-day, on each of which they can cross, and when he left not one-third of the transportation had succeeded in getting over.

Capt. Boyd, yesterday afternoon, with a company of cavalry, got within one mile and a half of Hagerstown on the national road, when he discovered a large body of rebel infantry moving into that town by way of Williamsport road.

Firing was heard in the direction of Clear Spring and Leitersburgh, probably caused by our troops driving in the enemy's outposts.

There is no good reason known for Lee's army evacuating Hagerstown, and then reoccupying it in a few hours with the same troops, unless he was disappointed in his facilities for crossing the river. If Lee holds his present position, a battle cannot will be postponed more than 48 hours longer.

A heavy rain has set in, with a prospect of continuing all day.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, July 12.

Persons arriving here to-night from Boonsboro bring the report that Gen. Stuart was captured on Friday night by our cavalry.

A heavy rain to-day, extending beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, has caused a great rise in the small streams flowing into the Potomac, which six miles above here rose six inches in an hour and a half. If Lee is still on this side, his bridge-building operations will be greatly retarded by the rain, which will swell the river several feet within the next twelve hours

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Sunday, July 12.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army dated 8 o'clock this evening, says all is quiet.

There was some skirmishing to-day.

There does not seem to be any fear that the enemy has crossed the river, nor that he can or will cross without giving battle.

There has been a heavy rain for three hours.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 12.

A special to the *American*, dated Headquarters, Saturday night, says:

The position of the two armies is essentially unchanged.

There has been no fighting to-day.

The enemy changed their picket line this morning, giving rise to the report that they had abandoned Funkstown, which was magnified into a full retreat and escape over the river. They were still in the same position, and in full force.

Our pickets are now close to Funkstown, and all along the line in immediate proximity to the rebels.

Gen. Meade has his forces all in position, and everything seems ready either to receive or deliver battle.

A battle will probably not take place until Monday.

The army is in first-rate spirits, and moved into position with cheers. The Maryland brigade is at the front, eager to show their pluck. Our cavalry operations continue very active, and the rebels are circumscribed to a small extent of country for food and forage.

Headquarters, Sunday, July 12—P. M.

To-day our right wing gradually pressed forward on the Boonsboro and Hagerstown pike, and finally entered and occupied Hagerstown, which we hold to-night. The enemy's force, which consisted principally of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, made no determined resistance. The rebels fell back toward Williamsport, and reconnoissances report that they are throwing up intrenchments within two miles of Hagerstown. The positions they now occupy are said to be of great strategic strength.

Elsewhere all has been quiet. T. B.

REPORTS FROM ANTIETAM BRIDGE.

Antietam Bridge,
Williamsport Road, Saturday, July 11.

Yesterday the army began to take positions, priving back the enemy's cavalry to near Funkstown.

Lee is strongly intrenched, and has a strong natural position.

Major-Gen. Humphrey has received the appointment of Chief of Staff to Major-Gen. Meade. Gen. Warren declined the position, preferring more active duties in the field.

Fifty additional surgeons and many volunteer nurses have arrived at the front. T. B.

REPORTS FROM BOONSBORO.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 12.

A special dispatch to the *American* says:

Boonsboro, Sunday, July 12.

All is quiet this morning. It is reported that the rebels are retreating toward Hancock. All looks well. Vice-President Hamlin and Senator Wilson are on a visit to the army.

The Draft.

The draft, which commenced in this City on Saturday morning, will be continued to-day in the Ninth Congressional District, and will be commenced in the Eighth. About half of the names allotted to the Ninth District were drawn on Saturday, and the draft will probably be completed in that district to-day. In the Eighth District — comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—the draft will be made under the direction of Hon. B. F. Manniere, Assistant Provost-Marshal, at the headquarters No. 1,190 Broadway. This is the largest district in the City, and the number of names to be drawn will exceed 5,000. The preparations for draft are nearly completed in several other districts, and in some of them it will, doubtless, commence before the close of the week. In the Second and Third Districts (Brooklyn) it is announced to commence on Wednesday. We understand that no notices will be served on persons drafted until the completion of the draft in the district. After the service of notice the drafted person will have ten days to procure a substitute, pay three hundred dollars, or prove himself exempt; at the end of which time, if he has failed to do either of these things, he is expected to present himself at the place designated in the notice, to take his place in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic.

There has been a good deal of discussion in Boston and Providence, where the draft has taken place, as to the effect of the payment of three hundred dollars—whether it releases a person for the term of "three years or during the war," or whether he is liable to another draft during that time. The Provost-Marshal of Providence has announced his understanding of the matter to be that the payment of the three hundred dollars exempts a person for the whole term during which he was drafted to serve, and has the same effect as though he procured a substitute; and he gives certificates to that effect to those paying the money. This is doubtless the true construction of the law, as it is certainly the only one consistent with common sense and justice.

A QUERY ANSWERED.

New-York, Sunday, July 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me by answering my question in relation to the draft? When the enrolling officer called at my house in Fourteenth-street I was absent, and my sister did not give my name to him, but my partner in Murray-street gave it to the officer of that District, giving my residence, Fourteenth-street. Will you tell me from which district I shall be drafted? I presume not from both. S.

[You will be drafted, if at all, from the district in which you have your residence.—Ed. Times.]

MOVEMENTS OF JOHN MORGAN.

Destruction of the Bridge and Depot at Salem.

Threatened Attacks on Mitchell and Paoli.

THE STEAMER ALICE DEAN DESTROYED.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO SUSPENDED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 11.

Our city was full of all manner of rumors yesterday, of the movements of Morgan and his forces in Indiana, and of the reported advance of Gen. Buckner, with 10,000 men, from the South.

At noon yesterday, Gen. Burnside, fearing that Morgan might perhaps endeavor to make his way out of Indiana, on finding that he was so hotly pursued by Gen. Hobson, and that he would attempt to cross the Ohio at or near Westport, which is midway between Louisville and Madison, notified the managers of the Louisville mail-boat line that they ought not to send out their boats unless they were properly armed to defend themselves, for Morgan might with his cavalry bring them to, and, after using them in carrying his men and horses across the river, might destroy them. As soon as Capt. Pierce received this notice, the *Major Anderson*, having just started, was overhauled at the Fifth-street landing and detained.

At noon a dispatch was received from Mitchell by the officers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which stated that the train just in from Salem brought the report that Salem was in the hands of the rebels, and was being burned. The train was pursued three miles by cavalry, not giving them time to turn their engine. The train was backed up to Mitchell.

The latest news we have of the boat *Alice Dean* is from a gentleman who accompanied Capt. Pepper up from Louisville. The boat was burned on Thursday morning by Morgan's men, her entire crew being transferred to the *Lady Pike*, which came up about the same time, and was suffered by the rebels to proceed, only detaining her long enough to put on the captured men.

It was rumored that a consierable body of rebels had appeared at a place on the river about twenty miles this side of Louisville. The report does not seem to be altogether very reliable, but in order to guard against a repetition of the *Alice Dean* affair, Gen. Burnside has issued an order suspending all communication by water between Louisville and this city, until the presence of a sufficient number of gunboats shall render navigation between the two places secure. These gunboats are already on their way up and down the river.

A dispatch to general headquarters last evening states that the rebels were at Orleans, Ind.

A dispatch dated 8 P. M. says: "The rebel force at Orleans is reputed to be 1,500, and are marching out to Paoli. This is not the whole force. The remainder have gone in another direction."

The following dispatch was also received at headquarters last evening:

Medora, Ind., July 10.

There is a man here from Salem who says he was taken prisoner and paroled by Morgan this morning. He says they burned the bridge and depot at Salem, and then marched east from there, the last of them leaving about 3 o'clock, with six pieces of artillery. They said they were going to burn Mitchell and Seymour, and all the bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He says Morgan's force is 5,000 strong.

It is supposed that Morgan's move toward Paoli is merely a ruse, and that his intention is to make the Ohio River at Westport, when he will attempt to secure some passing steamer or flatboats to effect a crossing.

Another and a later dispatch from Mitchell states that a portion of Morgan's force was within four miles of that place, and that they were crossing a small river near by.

Gen. Hobson, who is in command of the cavalry and mounted infantry in pursuit of Morgan, had to take a circuit, while Morgan took the straight road to Salem, hence the impossibility of his overtaking him as soon as was expected. We learn, however, that he was catching up with him rapidly last evening, and that Morgan cannot remain long in the neighborhood where he is now reported to be. From the fact that our cavalry are southwest of him, and of his knowledge of their pursuit of him, he will not probably go as far west as Paoli, but will most likely strike out toward Westport, after having destroyed such bridges on the New-Albany, Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Roads, as he can reach. If he is advised of our movements from Indianapolis down, he will not go north of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, and he cannot go to either New-Albany or Jeffersonville with any hope of escape through these cities.

Morgan generally moves at night, and we should not be at all surprised to hear of his presence on the Ohio this morning, at some point above Louisville.

A dispatch from Louisville to headquarters, last evening, reports that a band of rebels were between Lagrange and Eminence, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and the trains were stopped in consequence. Westport, on the Ohio River, is just about opposite a point midway between Lagrange and Eminence, and it might be possible that the rebels reported between these points were destroying the road there while Morgan passes through that section to return to Kentucky, and on down the route he came in by.

It seems to be the impression, so far as we can learn, that the object of Morgan's raid into Indiana was to cause a withdrawal of our forces in Kentucky, he believing that we had no sufficient force in Indiana to repel him before he should have succeeded in destroying roads, bridges and depots, exchanging his horses, and perhaps obtaining some plunder, while a portion of his force left behind in Kentucky would overrun that State in like manner.

A number of gunboats are now on the river between this city and Louisville, and other arrangements are in progress that will bring this raid of Morgan to a speedy end.

LATEST REPORTS OF MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Forces Within Seven Miles of the Ohio Line.

Cincinnati, Sunday, July 12.

Morgan's raid to-night reached within seven miles of the Ohio line. Some bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, between Cochrane and Mount Vernon, were destroyed to-day. The rebels also approached the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, near Sumnau's, where they were met by a regiment of militia, and were driven back. This, perhaps, was only a small body. The main force appears to be making for Aurora and Lawrenceburgh.

Indianapolis, Sunday, July 12.

Morgan's forces moved from Vienna yesterday morning eastward, arriving at Vernon, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, at 6 P. M., and demanded the surrender of the town. It was refused by Col. Burkham, commanding the Federal forces.

Half an hour was given for the removal of the women and children. At the expiration of that time our forces moved out to meet the enemy, but found they had retreated. Scouts sent in pursuit captured nineteen with no loss to our side. After leaving Vernon they moved southward, tore up the railroad track, cut the telegraph, and destroyed a portion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad west of Vernon.

They then moved eastward, arriving at Versailles at one o'clock to-day. A squad of 60 men moved on Osgood and burned a bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and took the telegraph operator prisoner.

Gen. Manson, with a large force of infantry and artillery, left Jeffersonville last night, and arrived at Carrollton this afternoon. He had a skirmish with the enemy near Grassy Flats—captured one Captain and 19 men.

Col. Gavin, with a force of 1,000 infantry, marched out from Sumnaus on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, and met a portion of Morgan's force two miles and a half from that place. A skirmish ensued. We lost one man killed.

At 1 o'clock to-day Gen. Hobson's forces were only a short distance in the rear of Morgan. A sufficient force has also been sent from here in the last 24 hours to drive the rebels from Indiana or capture them.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

Full Official Details of the Surrender.

The Communications which Passed Between Gens. Pemberton and Grant.

Good Reading for Doubting Copperheads.

Washington, Sunday, July 12.

The following has been received at the War Department:

Near Vicksburgh, Saturday, July 4.

Vicksburgh has capitulated. Yesterday Gen. Grant received the following letter:

GEN. PEMBERTON TO GEN. GRANT.

Headquarters, Vicksburgh, July 3.

Maj.-Gen. Grant, Commanding United States Forces:

General: I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for — hours, with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburgh. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three Commissioners to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position for a yet indefinite period. This communication will be handed you under flag of truce by Maj.-Gen. James Bowen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. PEMBERTON.

To this Gen. Grant replied as follows:

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. PEMBERTON.

Headquarters Department of Tennessee,
In the Field, Near Vicksburgh, July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, &c.:

General: Your note of this date, just received, proposes an armistice of several hours for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation through commissioners to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course, can be ended at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburgh, will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and, I can assure you, will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war. I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

Gen. Bowen, the bearer of Gen. Pemberton's letter, was received by Gen. A. J. Smith. He expressed a stronge desire to converse with Gen. Grant, and accordingly, while Gen. Grant declining this, requested Gen. Smith to say that if Gen. Pemberton desired to see him an interview would be granted between the lines, in McPherson's front, at any hour in the afternoon which Gen. Pemberton might appoint. A message was sent back to Gen. Smith, appointing 3 o'clock as the hour. Gen. Grant was there with his Staff, and with Gens. Ord, McPherson, Logan and A. J. Smith. Gen. Pemberton came late, attended by Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery. He was much excited, and impertinent in his answers to Gen. Grant. The conversation was held apart between Gen. Pemberton and his officers, and Gen. Grant, McPherson and A. J. Smith. The rebels insisted on being paroled, and allowed to march beyond our lines, officers and men, all with eight days' rations drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their private property and body servants. Gen. Grant heard what they had to say, and left them at the end of an hour and a half, saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing, to which Gen. Pemberton promised to reply before night, hostilities to cease in the meantime.

Gen. Grant then conferred at his headquarters with his corps and division commanders, and sent the following letter to Gen. Pemberton, by the hand of Gen. Logan, and Lieut.-Col. Wilson:

GEN. GRANT'S ULTIMATUM.

Headquarters, Department of Tennessee,
near Vicksburgh, July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, commanding Confederate forces, Vicksburgh, Miss.:

General: In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the city of Vicksburgh, public stores, &c. On your accepting the terms proposed, I will march in one division as a guard and take possession at 8 A. M. to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by the officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, and Staff, Field and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them, thirty wagons also, counting two horse or mule teams as one. You will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, whilst officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The officers who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it by night, and it was not till a little before peep of day that the proposed reply was furnished.

PEMBERTON'S REPLY.

Headquarters, Vicksburgh, July 3, 1863.

Major-Gen. Grant, Commanding United States Forces:

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main your terms are accepted, but in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops manifested in the defence of Vicksburgh, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the agreement between us. At 10 o'clock to-morrow I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburgh, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command by marching out with my colors and arms and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession; officers to retain their side arms and personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

I am, General, yours very respectfully,
J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General.

To this Gen. Grant immediately replied as follows:

NOT SATISFACTORY.

Headquarters Department of Tennessee,
Before Vicksburgh, July 4, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton, commanding forces in Vicksburgh:

General: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d of July. The amendments proposed by you cannot be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole, signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of prisoners, will necessarily take some time. Again, I can make no stipulation with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause any of them undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under restraint by stipulation. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be as stated in the proposition of last evening; that is, that officers will be allowed their private baggage and side-arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack their arms at 10 o'clock A. M., and then return to the inside, and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objections to it. Should no modification be made of your acceptance of my terms by 9 o'clock, A. M., I shall regard them as having been rejected and act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags will be displayed along your lines to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified, from firing upon your men.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Major-General U. S. A.

To this the subjoined answer has this moment been received:

ALL RIGHT.

Headquarters, Vicksburgh, July 4, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Forces, &c.:

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply to say that the terms proposed by you are accepted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieutenant General.

All preparations for occupying the town are completed. In an hour it will be in our possession.

THE SURRENDER CONSUMMATED.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

Vicksburgh, Miss., July 5—11 P. M.

The surrender was quietly consummated yesterday morning, at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock. The rebel troops marched out and stacked arms in front of their works, while Gen. Pemberton appeared for a moment with his Staff upon the parapet of the central front. The occupation of the place by our force was directed by Gen. McPherson, who had been appointed to the command here, Gen. Logan being assigned to the command of the post under him. The divisions of Gens. Logan, J. E. Smith and Herron now garrison the line of fortifications, and furnish guards for the interior of the city. No troops remain outside. Everything is quiet here. Gen. Grant entered the city at 11 o'clock, and was received by Gen. Pemberton with more marked impatience than at the former interview. He bore it like a philosopher, and in reply treated Gen. Pemberton with even greater courtesy and dignity than before.

Of the number of prisoners we have, as yet, no precise information. Maj. Luckett, Gen. Pemberton's Chief of Engineers reported it unofficially, yesterday, at 27,000. To-day when the rebel Brigadier brought in their requisitions for food, which they did, nothwithstanding Gen. Pemberton's clause in the capitulation that he should draw eight day's supplies from his own stores, the aggregate of men for whom they thus drew rations was a little over 30,000. Gen. McPherson issued to them five rations per man—all they are to have. No citizens have yet applied for rations.

The paroling is being pushed with all possible rapidity, and will doubtless be completed by close of day after to-morrow. Among the officers already paroled are nineteen Generals, with their Staffs, including one Lieutenant and four Major-Generals. Large numbers of the men express a warm desire to take the oath of allegiance, and it is certain that their officers will find it difficult to march them to their camps east of the Tombigbee. They have 5,400 men on the sick list. Of these 2,500 must be left behind here.

Their losses during the siege is estimated by Judge Hamilton, an intelligent citizen of the place, at 6,000. Gen. Pemberton having complained that the thirty wagons agreed upon in the capitulation were not enough, Gen. Grant has told him to take fifty.

The universal testimony of the rebel officers is that their conscripts have been worthless to them.

The official return of the field artillery surrendered makes it 100, including many French, Spanish and Austrian guns. No report of coast and siege guns has been made. The number is from 30 to 50. Neither do we yet know what quantity of ammunition the rebels had remaining; but some of their officers say they had only twenty rounds per man and per cannon.

Capt. Comstock, Gen. Grant's Chief Engineer, today visited the fortifications. He reports them as simple field works, but of considerable strength from the natural conformation of the ground. With one single exception, the forts are all open at the gorge.

The buildings of the town are much less damaged than we expected.

There is a considerable supply of railroad carriages here, with one or two exceptions, in working condition. Orders have been given instantly to put the railroad in repair as far as the Big Black, and it will be ready to supply them with transportation before to-morrow night.

News from Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, July 11.

The revenue cutter *Cuyahoga* arrived in Hamptsn Roads to-day, having been on a cruise. She left Port Royal on the 8th. She reports the *Atlanta*, captured from the rebels near Savannah, is at Hilton Head, and will remain there for guard duty and defend that port.

Spoke steamer *Neptune* off Cape Hatteras, in charge of a prize crew. She was captured by the *R. R. Cuyler* on the 14th of June off Mobile.

The *Cuyahoga* brought a mail for New-York.

The captured steamer *Neptune* arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon.

The three turreted Monitor *Roanoke* arrived in Hampton Roads at 7 o'clock this afternoon.

The rumor that the rebel gunboats were at Jamestown Island is unfounded. This has been ascertained by a trip up the river by the Monitors *Lehigh* and *Sangamon*.

Funeral of Gen. Zook.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. Samuel K. Zook, who fell at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 3, will take place at 3 P. M. to-day, under the direction of the Common Council Committee on National Affairs. The First and Third New-York cavalry, under command of Cols. Price and Postley, will act as escort, and the procession will start from the City Hall and pass through Chatham, Bowery, Bond street and Broadway to the South Ferry. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. The body lay in state, under a guard of honor, in the Governor's Room yesterday, and was visited by large numbers of people. Gen. Zook had hosts of friends in New-York, and was universally esteemed. An opportunity will be afforded to the public to view the remains at the Governor's Room, City Hall, to-day, up to the hour of the funeral.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers.

About 700 wounded soldiers from the late battle fields arrived in Jersey City at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, where they were met by Col. Johnson, Col. Frank E. Howe, of the New-England Rooms, a Committee from the Loyal League Club, Drs. Foster and Herrick, Messrs. Moulton, Kelly, Bennett, Flanagan, and other sympathizing Samaritans, and supplied with all the luxuries which their condition required. The soldiers were conveyed in a steamboat to David's Island.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Great Eastern at this Port and the Jura off Cape Race.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

Important Declaration of Earl Russell.

No Communication in Regard to Mediation Intended by the French Emperor.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION FOR RECOGNITION.

His Explanation of His Interview with Louis Napoleon.

His Statements at Variance with those of Earl Russell.

Strong Opposition to Mr. Roebuck's Motion.

Views of the English Press on the Rebel Invasion.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, which left Liverpool at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening, bringing 1,024 passengers.

The steamship *Jura*, with advices to the 3d inst., passed Cape Race on Saturday, and a telegraphic summary of her news is given below.

The United States frigate *Macedonian*, 16 guns, Capt. Luce, had arrived in the harbor of Plymouth. She sailed from Newport, Rhode Island, on the 6th of June, and is on a practice cruise to the principal dockyards of England, France and Spain. Her crew are 170 in number, besides which she has on board 120 midshipmen.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE MEDIATION RUMORS.

The London *Morning Post* believes it may state that the rumors which affirm that the Emperor Napoleon has proposed to the English Government to make some fresh suggestions to the belligerents in America are entirely without foundation. The present, says the *Post*, is certainly not the moment when interference of any kind could be urged with the least prospect of success.

The London *Times* says no proposal from the Emperor of the French for a joint recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as stated by Mr. Roebuck, has yet been made by Baron Gros to Lord Russell.

Other journals also pronounce the rumors unfounded.

The London *Morning Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes:

"It is certain the negotiations which were commenced by Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck with the Emperor at Fontainebleau the other day have since been carried on with increased zest, but they have been brought to something like a stand-still by the Emperor's objections to recognize the principles of Slavery as a legitimate institution, and by the firm refusal of the Confederate delegates to abandon the principle which is to be the keystone of the future Confederate arch. However, it is believed that matters have gone thus far under the auspices of France and England—proposals will be made at Washington and Richmond, which will be such as are likely to be rejected at the former and accepted at the latter Capital. In the event of the very probable rejection, the two Powers will recognize the Southern States, but would not combine in a crusade for the extinction of Slavery."

The same authority makes the following questionable statement:

"The Emperor is believed to have sent out the Marshal's baton to Gen. Forey by the *Forfait*, with instructions to proclaim to the Mexicans the Emperor's intention to recognize the American Southern Confederation."

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th, Mr. Maguire gave notice that on the following day, upon Mr. Roebuck's motion for the recognition of the Confederate States, he intended to move an amendment calling on Government to request the coöperation of the Emperor of the French in recommending an immediate armistice, so that arrangements might be made for terminating the contest.

Mr. Peacock called attention to the interference with the trade between England and Matamoras by the Federal cruisers, and urged the necessity for greater vigilance to protect English commerce.

The Solicitor-General explained the principles of the law in the case, and said Government had no reason to complain of the decisions of the Federal Prize Courts.

Lord R. Cecil denounced the Federal prejudices of the Government, and complained in strong terms of the Federal Prize Courts.

Mr. Cobden reiterated his views in opposition to blockades in general, and, referring to the case of the *Alexandra*, said he thought if the ruling of the Judge was confirmed it would be most disastrous to British commerce and the shipping interests.

Mr. Fitzgerald entered into the case of the *Dolphin*, and contended that it ought to be resisted by the Government. He warned the country against acquiescing in the doctrines of Mr. Seward.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION FOR RECOGNITION.

In the Cork *Herald* of the 1st inst., brought by the *Great Eastern*, we find the proceedings of the House of Commons of the day previous:

Mr. Horsfall asked whether the British ship *Gibraltar*, bound for Nassau, had been refused a clearance by the Customs authorities at Liverpool. If so, on what grounds the refusal was based, and whether it had been done at the instigation of Mr. Adams, the American Minister.

Mr. Layard replied that the *Gibraltar*, under another name was a celebrated vessel—she was, in fact, the *Sumter*. Soon after she arrived at Liverpool information was given to the Government that she was shipping guns of a very heavy calibre. Mr. Adams, the United States' Minister, had called the attention of Government to this fact after the Government was aware of it. The clearance was refused by the custom authorities, but not at Mr. Adam's instigation. It subsequently appeared that the guns were not suited for the armament of the vessel itself, and the Law Officers of the Crown had expressed an opinion that she ought to be allowed to clear.

Mr. W. E. Forster asked if the Government had received any communication from the French Government relating to the recognition of the Confederate States.

Mr. Layard said it is very important that my answer should be clear and distinct. *No communication with respect either to the proposal of an armistice or the offer of mediation had been received up to the present time.* Of course I mean since last Autumn.

Lord R. Cecil read a letter which had been received by the parties interested in the *Gibraltar*, stating the Customs authorities at Liverpool had declared that the *Gibraltar* would not be allowed to clear with her Blakely guns on board.

The Solicitor-General could not believe that any person under Government had acted in that manner,